The Weekly Post.

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LAST IF NOT LEAST.

St. John Accepts the Prohibition Nomination.

The Temperance Question the Supreme Issue of the Day.

Jay Gould a Liberal Contributor to the Blaine Canvass.

Progress of the Campaign in the Doubtful States.

A Review of the Outlook in Ohio—More Mulligan Letters.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The following is St. John's letter of acceptance:

OLATHE, KANSAS, September 26, 1884.

Hon. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the Committee, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR—In formally accepting the nomination for President, tendered to me by the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, July 23, 1884, I take this opportunity to state that while the honor was neither sought nor desired by me, yet it is greatly appreciated, bestowed as it was by a convention composed of delegates who, in the point of moral worth and mental ability, were fully equal, if not superior, to any political convention that ever assembled in this country. The war for the Union is over; rebellion has been crushed; African slavery abolished; old issues have passed away, and with them should go old prejudices and sectional strife. To-day the products of the North and South float in friendly relations in the same channels, under the same flag, every section of our country acknowledging allegiance to the same government. There never was a time when our people could better afford to, and when it was more important that they should stop and think than now. With manufacteries shutting down, banks breaking, merchants failing in business, securities unsettled, Western wheat selling at home markets for forty cents per bushel, and hundreds of thousands of industrious mechanics and laboring men who are willing to work, but can get nothing to do, it seems to me that the time has come for the people, who are the source of all political power, to call a halt, and stop and think, for there must be a reason for this condition of things. The little time and space old parties can spare after dealing out full measure of personal abuse and villification, that each seems to think the other merits, is mainly devoted to the discussion of the tariff question, ignoring all matters that relate to the moral elevation of the people. I am of the opinion that manufacturer, who by reason of the depressed condition of business has been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, will not find relief in the agitation of that question now, nor will the average farmer become very enthusiastic over its discussion, with his wheat not worth as much in the bin as it cost him to produce it.

The amount received by the Government for duties on imports is less than $200,000,000 annually. There are about one hundred and seventy-five thousand retail dealers in intoxicating liquors in the United States, each of whom pays to our Government twenty-five dollars, in consideration of which sum they are permitted to carry on their business for a term of twelve months. When we add to this the amount paid by distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers, we find that the interest of the Government in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is about $80,000,000 annually. This traffic, sanctioned as it is by the laws of our country, costs the people, at a low estimate, a thousand million dollars a year, not to speak of the destroyed homes, debased manhood, poverty, heartache, crime and corruption it produces. This disgraceful business should be suppressed, and the enormous sum of money that under the present system is worse than thrown away, saved to the people, and thus a protection would be given to the industries of this country that would enable us successfuly to throw our doors open wide to the competition of the world. The Republican and Democratic parties favor the continuance of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while the Prohibition party recommends that the same shall be forever suppressed. Thus an issue is presented to the people in which is involved the protection of every home in the land. It is not a mere local issue either, but is a national, as well as a practical question, upon which a large and respectable body of citizens—against whose convictions party discipline is powerless—have decided to vote, and they will not be found halting between two opinions touching this matter, but will work and pray and vote against this great evil until it is driven from our land never to return.

The Government is simply a reflex of the individuals comprising it. If we want an honest, sober Government, we must have an honest sober people. But we can never have an honest, sober people so long as the Government sanctions that which makes its citizens dishonest, drunken and corrupt.

The declaration of principles, which I heartily indorse, as set forth in the platform of the Prohibition party, is entitled to the thoughtful consideration and earnest support of all good citizens, without regard to locality or former political affiliation. Our country needs an administration that will rise above mere partisan considerations, and in the selection of public officials, make honesty, sobriety, and efficiency, and not service to party the test. It should be conducted not in the interest of any particular section, party, race or color, but in the interest of the whole people. To accomplish this, all good citizens should promptly step to the front and be counted for the right. This is no time for dodging. Moral cowardice will never win, and surely never deserves a victory. Then, let us look to God for His guidance and fearlessly and faithfully do our whole duty, never doubting that He will take care of the result.

Very truly, your friend,

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

MONEY NOT NEEDED.

THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS WELL SUPPLIED WITH FUNDS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 29.—The Blaine campaign is evidently run on the principle that boodle counts. Never was money so plentiful with the National Republican Committee at this time. Mr. Steve Elkins has three bank accounts in the name of the committee, and the deposit of to-day made the total $789,000 divided this way: Bank of the Republic $380,000, Second National $200,000, and Lincoln Deposit Company $200,000, the latter including a check for $5,000 to the order of Elkins on the Augusta National Bank, signed James G. Blaine. Of the larger amounts W. H. Vanderbilt gave $50,000, as he expects Mr. Blaine to give him pointers on intended Treasury Department moves, and also to "cast an anchor to windward" occasionally for the New York Central railroad; John Jacob Astor gave $100,000 with the understanding that his son William Waldorf Astor is to be retained Minister to Italy in the event of Blaine's election; Jay Gould gave $100,000 conveniently divided into piles of fives, twos and ones for use in New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia and Ohio, and with the understanding that the Union Pacific and other Gould monopolies should not be disturbed. Levi B. Morton has been assigned to the task of raising $100,000 in Wall street, which he can easily do and thus retain his position among American diplomats. Jesse Seligman, Henry Clews, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co. and Mayor Low's father are credited with $10,000 each, while William Dowd, H. C. Fahnestock, "Me Too" Platt, Thomas L. James and hundreds of others have given from $500 to $5,000. Of this vast aggregate sum fully $450,000 has been distributed in New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, almost half the entire sum going to Ohio. The $5,000 give by the National Committee to Murat Halstead to run the *Evening Extra*—a sad little supplement to the *Tribune*—has been thrice renewed, and will be five times more renewed before November 4. These figures and names are positive records in the books of the National Committee. In addition to all this hundreds of thousands of dollars have been and will be received from Government employes and small contributors. Chairman Jones, of Pennsylvania, has never denied that he paid $50,000 for the privilege of heading the National Committee.

BLAINE'S DRESS PARADE.

There is no alarm felt among Democratic leaders over the effects of Mr. Blaine's dress parade. Senator Gorman said to-night: "We have taken some pains to ascertain whether the Independents of the towns visited by Blaine have been affected by the exhibition. All our information persuades us that there is no cause for alarm. Where the Republican candidate received the most flattering and highly wrought ovations, the determination to bury what he stands for is as manifest as it was a week after the news of his nomination was received. We have been much encouraged by the intelligence which comes from the interior of the State. It shows that the extent of the Republican rebellion has been underestimated. Wherever personal canvassing has been undertaken, the disaffection has been found to represent from 10 to 20 per cent., and the places where it falls as low as ten are few and far between. There is a surprise in store for Blaine and his friends on election day."

So far as New York is concerned there seems hardly a possibility of Cleveland getting less than 50,000 majority, notwithstanding the more or less importance given to the self-evident treachery of Tammany. The managers have every reason to believe the State safe. Reports from Michigan to-day are positive that the Fusion will be successful, dividing the electoral vote between Cleveland and Butler, which is considered glory enough, as it leaves out Blaine.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

THE ADVOCATES OF FUSION LARGELY OUTNUMBER ITS OPPONENTS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BELLEFONTE, PA., September 30.—Eeighty-three delegates, representing twenty-six of the sixty-six counties of the State, met in the Court House at this place at 11 o'clock to-day, as the Greenback State Convention. James Davids, of Clinton county, was chosen temporary Chairman, with Frank Quick, of Susquehanna, and Jared Miller, of Philadelphia, temporary Secretaries. The usual number of committees were appointed on credentials, platform, &c., and the Convention permanently organized by the election of D. F. St. Clair, of Indiana, as Chairman, the temporary Secretaries being continued. After a great deal of wrangling and any number of speeches the delegates got down to work and nominated for Congressman-at-Large N. L. Atwood, of Venango county; for Electors-at-Large, Thomas Armstrong, of Pittsburgh; Samuel Calvin, of Blair, and William Wilhelm, of Schuylkill. District electors were also chosen in all the districts in which the names of Butler men were known, but the names of the persons chosen were changed so often that it is impossible to secure a correct list. The contest for Chairman of the State Committee was very warm and almost threatened a bolt, but was finally compromised by continuing Chairman Ryndor as chief with a Vice Chairman in Pittsburgh, and one additional one in Philadelphia. The following is the platform as adopted:

We demand inasmuch as the continual decrease of the currency, while the population and business necessities have increased, have precipitated another panic, that the volume of money should be at least doubled, and the volume of currency be increased to meet the business demands of the country. We demand the passage of an act of Congress prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract. We declare the true American policy to be protection to home industry and labor. We demand that the conspiracy laws of this State be further amended so as to make combinations of capitalists to regulate the price of labor, or its products, illegal, with adequate penalties, and recommend for this purpose the passage of the act presented to our Legislature at its last session by the Patrons of Husbandry. We are in favor of equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens and equal privileges to all under the law.

Resolved, That, as human life is of more value than money, we demand the enactment of laws making employers liable for accidents caused by neglect to provide adequate appliances for safety from machinery and fire, and such legislation should provide that the responsibility of employer to his help should be similar to that of common carriers of passengers to their patrons. That we welcome legislation abolishing a tax qualification for votes. That we are in favor of legislation making local Federal officeholders elective directly by the people of their districts. That in our great American commoner Benjamin F. Butler, his record in the field, his business relations, his professional life, his services to his Commonwealth and the nation, we recognize the foremost man of his times, and pledge ourselves to bend every energy to secure his election to the Presidency; that we demand the passage and enforcement of laws, State and national, reducing the hours of labor, so that the laborer shall receive his just share of the benefits accruing from the use of labor-saving machinery; that we demand the abolition of contract labor in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State.

To-night's session is being devoted to the matter of fusion, and is stirring up a good bit of bad blood, Brumm and the Schuylkill delegates opposing the movement and the Western men generally favoring it. Those who profess to know say that the matter will be settled by the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Democratic Executive Committee and ascertain if any arrangements looking to fusion can be made, with power to act in the matter.

A STRAIGHT TICKET

NOMINATED BY TAMMANY HALL AT ITS MEETING YESTERDAY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 29.—Tammany Hall carried out its threat to-day. Its county convention nominated a straight ticket from Mayor down to Coroner. There were 1,307 delegates, and they were a unit against a combination or conference with the other local Democratic factions on a ticket. Mr. Kelly in calling the convention to order, made a long speech. He said that Tammany Hall had opposed the nomination of Governor Cleveland because it did not think, that if nominated, he could be elected. There was no doubt that there were thousands of Democrats who were opposed to Cleveland's election. Tammany Hall had through its general committee indorsed the ticket nominated at Chicago. Democrats had to choose between three candidates. Strong arguments had been used against Governor Cleveland to show why laboring people should not vote for him. Just as strong arguments could be and had been used to prove that Mr. Blaine was not a proper man to elect President. Mr. Kelly, in conclusion, said that Tammany Hall was earnest and honest in its support to Cleveland and Hendricks. He said that the organization would not leave a stone unturned to help elect Cleveland President. "We, will," he exclaimed, "do our best to elect Cleveland and Hendricks. Tammany Hall will support the ticket sincerely, honestly and fearlessly." These remarks of Mr. Kelly were received with great applause.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

The convention nominated without a dissenting voice the following ticket: Mayor, Alderman Hugh J. Grant, 31 years of age, a bachelor and left a millionaire by his father when the latter died; Comptroller, P. Henry Dugro, 31 years of age, ex-Congressman, having defeated W. W. Astor, the millionaire's son, now Minister to Italy, two years ago. Dugro inherited about $500,000 when he entered politics. For District Attorney, ex-State Senator George H. Forster was nominated. Three years ago he ran as a Republican for the office. General John Cochrane was named for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Judges Larramore and Daley were renominated for the Court of Pleas. Hugh L. Cole, an ex-rebel officer, was nominated for the third Judgeship. The Tammanyites are jubilant to-night. They say that they have nominated a ticket that will arouse the young men and create enthusiasm. The leaders of the other Democratic organizations do not know what Tammany Hall means in nominating a straight ticket. It breaks off all negotiations for a union among the Democracy in the city and may lead to serious results on election day. As far as the electoral ticket is concerned pressure may be brought by the National Committee upon Country Democracy to indorse Tammany's straight ticket in order to prevent complication on the electoral ticket.

A ROUSING RALLY

OF DEMOCRATS AT ELIZABETH LAST EVENING—TWO CAPITAL SPEECHES.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ELIZABETH, PA., September 30.—The Democratic meeting to-night was the largest meeting held in Elizabeth for fourteen years past by either party. Hon. Morrison Foster first addressed the meeting. He explained to the meeting the identity of the present Republican party with the party of Alexander Hamilton, of 1798. He said he was born in Allegheny county, hoped to die and be buried within its borders, and he therefore felt he had a right to speak freely and as he pleased. He was amazed that any Irishman could be found who would vote for Blaine. Mr. Blaine, in 1853, was the editor of a Know-Nothing paper in Maine, and if Irishmen had been in Augusta at that time they could have read the *Kennebec Journal* by the glare of their burning churches and convents. The Republicans have done nothing but reduce the tariff for fifteen years past. The tariff on coal was reduced fifty cents per ton by a Republican Congress and President, by a bill introduced by James A. Garfield, chairman of a committee appointed by James G. Blaine, Speaker, and since that every coal digger mining coal for the Eastern market has been obliged to work for one-half cent per bushel less than the other diggers in the district. In ten years this kind of protection has cost each of these diggers $1,500. In 1850, under Democratic rule, labor received 23 per cent. of the value of goods produced. Now labor gets only 15 per cent. of the value.

Mr. D. F. Patterson followed in an eloquent speech, showing the inconsistencies and corruption of the Republican party, and is still speaking when this dispatch closes. Much enthusiasm prevails. A torchlight procession and one of mounted men are parading the streets, and shouts are ringing all over the town.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

GROWTH OF THE CLEVELAND BOOM IN HIS OWN STATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 1.—A two weeks' trip through the central portion of this State, carefully looking for the actual political views of the people, the mass that do the voting, reveals the fact that a majority are determined that there shall be a change in the national administration. They care little for old political ties and are earnestly looking for the leader whose past record promises best for the future and at the same time stands the best chance for success at the close of the present canvass. Early in the canvass, I am informed, there were many ready to give their whole efforts to the advancement of a new party, hoping that later in the season a "boom" might rush the move to a successful end in November. Many Republicans who had grown lukewarm or cold toward their party were looking to the Greenback-Labor-Anti-Monopolist element as the Moses that was to offer them relief and at the same time secure to the country the desired change, but they now exclaim with ex-Chairman George A. Jones, "It is too thin," and a large majority of them boldly say, "Cleveland is our only hope and we must elect him." It is the expressed belief of many of them that when election day arrives that Butler's following will be too small to be worth counting, and wagers are being laid that St. John will receive ten votes to Butler's one. The people have confidence in the former's integrity, and prohibition is surely and not so slowly gaining ground. It is surprising how little attention is given to the attitude, active or inactive, of Tammany as an organization. The average York State voter is nothing if not intelligent, and one and all understand that the differences in the "city" come from the anxiety of too many officeseekers who confine their hopes and aims to the government of Manhattan exclusively, and so long as they do not try to force them (of the country) to help in their many schemes for power they care little for their quarrels. Much has been published in weeks past of the Irish defection in various sections of the country; it is only known here as "They say," "I hear," "My paper says," etc,, etc. Three days' search, devoted exclusively to hunting for an Irish-American who supports Blaine or Butler, failed to discover a single one who was not indignant that such charge should be made against their character.

An intelligent Republican, who dislikes Blaine, but who will "vote the ticket," told the writer to-day that if the election could be held now he thought the Republicans could carry this State, but unless something decisive was done to stop the wonderful growth of the Cleveland feeling they would lose the State by 25,000 votes. When asked if he thought a majority of 15,000 or 18,000 for the Republican ticket at the October election in Ohio would do it, an emphatic "no" was the answer. Hesitating a moment, he continued: "The fact is people are thinking too much for themselves, I am afraid, for Mr. Blaine to build any hopes on big majorities in Republican States." Many astonishing things have happened in the political history of this country, but the most astonishing would be Cleveland's failure to carry New York in November by a handsome majority.

JUDGE THOMAN'S COURSE

IN TAKING THE STUMP DEFENDED BY A REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The attention of Commissioner Gregory having been called to certain newspaper paragraphs censuring Judge Thoman for his absence from the Commission rooms, and for making political speeches in Ohio, he says the charges against Judge Thoman are unjust, if not partly false. The facts are that the members of the Commission agreed together to take their vacations by turns, so that the office might not be left without the presence of one of them throughout the summer. It fell to Judge Thoman to remain in Washington during the month of August, while his colleagues were both absent, and according to arrangement he took his vacation in September. Commissioner Gregory adds that Judge Thoman is not one whit behind either of his associates in his honest, hearty and efficient support of the civil service law in all its provisions. If during his vacation he is exercising his right to address his fellow citizens on public questions he is doing no more than other officers of the Government are doing, and his addresses, if not absolutely non-partisan in character, are confined to great questions of public policy, including civil service reform.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is preparing a campaign document on labor statistics from census reports, trades unions, reports, etc., showing that the rate of wages has been decreasing rapidly since 1873, while the cost of the necessaries of life has increased 21 per cent. since 1878.

Representative Thompson, of Kentucky, was at the Democratic headquarters this morning. He has been in New York for some time watching the political tide, and says he has no doubt Irving Hall and the County Democracy will indorse the Tammany city ticket. Speaking of Ohio, he says the Republicans will probably carry the State by a small majority.

CARL SCHURZ' TOUR.

HIS IMPRESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

NEW YORK, October 1. — Mr. Carl Schurz was found at his home to-day, and to a reporter stated that the audiences which he had addressed in the West had been large and enthusiastic. In reply to inquiries, he said that he began speaking in the West three weeks ago last Saturday, his first address being delivered in Milwaukee, in German. He then spoke at La Crosse and Milwaukee in English, at Sheboygan in German, at Chicago, Rockford, Bloomington, Indianapolis, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Mansfield and Dayton; at Cincinnati (where he spoke in German), and at Portsmouth, Marietta, Cincinnati again (English), and Wooster and Canton, O. Nine of the meetings were great gatherings in the open air, these being at La Crosse, Sheboygan, Rockford, Bloomington, Toledo, Mansfield, Portsmouth, Wooster, and Canton. All of the meetings, as he took pains to ascertain, contained a large number of Republicans, and he found a strong anti-Blaine sentiment existing in every district which he visited.

As to the prospects of the State election in Ohio and the general results of his observations in the West, Mr. Schurz said: "Ohio has always gone Republican in Presidential contests since the birth of the Republican party, and if it does not do so this year, the fact will be very extraordinary. Nevertheless, many symptoms indicate that the majority of the voters of the State are opposed to Blaine. Of course, the Republicans know that if they lose Ohio in October, the Presidential campaign will be practically ended, and they will make every effort to secure success at the coming election. Mr. Blaine is now on the ground himself, and what he doesn't know about political tricks is not worth knowing. It is said that he has ample pecuniary means at his disposal, and I was told in Ohio that the circulation of the Republican campaign fund could already be traced there. The effect which may be produced in this way between now and election day, of course I am not able to tell.

"If Ohio goes against the Republicans in October, by however small a majority, I foresee the possibility of a general anti-Blaine landside in the Northwest; but this is a campaign throughout of unknown quantities, and I do not think that anybody is well enough informed to make any prediction with certainty. Of the Butler movement I could not see much anywhere, except in Michigan. St. John is likely to poll an unexpectedly large number of votes from dissatisfied Republicans who do not wish to go the full length of voting for Cleveland, although they may care nothing for prohibition. As for the Irish defection from Cleveland, wherever I went I always found it was in the next county."

NO CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

JUDGE HOAR'S SON TELLS WHY HE IS OPPOSING BLAINE.

BOSTON, October 1.—At Concord, Mass., recently the Democrats opened their campaign with a street demonstration. Afterward there was a demonstration in the hall, at which a Cleveland and Hendricks battalion was formed. The notable feature, however, was a short, ringing speech by Sherman Hoar, the youngest son of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, who is as ardent in opposing Blaine as his father in defending him. Mr. Hoar said:

I am called an Independent, and I suppose it is because I choose to come out from the Republican party and cast my vote for Governor Cleveland. I am willing to cast my vote for Governor Cleveland because I believe him to be thoroughly honest and to have acted like a man in every official position in which the people have placed him, and never to have used any office for his own private profit and personal gain. I am willing to cast my vote for him because he never has and I do not believe he ever will travel through this country assuring the Germans that he is for beer, and telling the Prohibitionists—no, Mr. Blaine did not dare to tell the Prohibitionists down in Maine anything, and so he dodged. Look, gentlemen, at the manner in which the two most prominent candidates for the Presidency are conducting themselves to-day. Could there be exhibited a more striking contrast? The one, the Governor of the great State of New York, which office some of our Republican friends seem to regard as of no more importance than that of some selectman in some country town, although it is a highly important office, as it governs over five millions of people—look, I say, at the attitude of that man to-day. Instead of traveling about the country like a circus with a whole train behind him, what is he doing? He is serving the people who elected him by remaining quietly in Albany attending to his duties as chief executive of the State government, and that is the man whom I want for President of the United States; that is the style of a man whom I want to serve in that capacity, because I am sure that no matter what the temptation which may assail him he will serve faithfully and conscientiously.

BLAINE'S ALMA MATER.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., September 30.—At a well attended meeting of the students of Washington and Jefferson College last night, the following resolutions were passed:

We, students of Washington and Jefferson College, believing that there is need of reform in the administration of the affairs of State and of disseminating the correct political principles as laid down by the founders of our Government; and thinking that this can best be accomplished by supporting the nominees of the Democratic party, do hereby resolve,

First—To form an organization which shall be known as the Cleveland and Hendricks Association of Washington and Jefferson College.

Second—That the object of this association shall be to labor for the election of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks for President and Vice President of the United States.

Third—That we cordially invite all patriotic students to assist us in our efforts.

A REPUBLICAN FIASCO.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BROADFORD, PA., October 1.—For several days the Republicans of Broadford and vicinity have been advertising a meeting for to-night. There were present a few Republicans, some women and children and a good many Democrats, the latter attracted there more to see the hippodrome than anything else. W. H. Thomas, Chairman, introduced Captain Gist, a Government storekeeper at the bonded warehouse here, who labored hard and beseechingly, but in vain, to create some enthusiasm by extoling the good deedsof his party and cunningly letting the bad ones alone. John Campbell and G. W. K. Miner spoke briefly. After impressing every Republican present into signing the marching club roll about seventy-five names were the extent of the meeting. Within the last week about fifty German citizens have taken out their last naturalization papers. They all live in this vicinity and every one is for Cleveland and Hendricks.

"DIED A BORNIN'."

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, October 1.—The second effort of the few Irish Republicans employed on the hill in the departments under Republican control to form an Irish-American Blaine and Logan club in this city, was made to-night and proved a flat failure. There were just eleven persons present, and four of these were brought in after an industrious search by a special messenger dispatched. The scheme was conceived by John C. Delaney, Senate Librarian, and is under the special direction of Dennis O'Connell, park watchman. The second failure to effect an organization had a very depressing effect on these men, who properly understand that they will be bounced if they don't get up a club. They adjourned to meet again, but without fixing a time, and the natural inference is that the Blaine and Logan Irish-American Club of Harrisburg "died a bornin'."

THE BLAINE HIPPODROME.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—After visiting the Soldiers' Home at Dayton at 10 this morning, Blaine and party took a special train for Cincinnati. Stops were made at various points. At Hamilton, where a large meeting was held, Blaine, being introduced by Hon. H. L. Morey, made a speech on the tariff as the great issue in the campaign. Blaine reached this city at 3:40 and was driven at once to the Burnet House. At 6:30 Mr. Blaine was escorted by the Reception Committee to the Exposition building. For a while Mr. Blaine held an informal reception in the Commissioners' office, where some gentlemen and many ladies were presented to him. Then he was escorted to the stage and upon being introduced made a brief speech. After the speaking Mr. Blaine was given a complimentary dinner by the Commissioners of the Exposition. At about a quarter before 10 o'clock he retired from the hall and was driven to his hotel. Mr. Blaine will spend to-morrow in Cincinnati.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S MOVEMENTS.

ALBANY, October 1.—The trip of Governor Cleveland to Buffalo will form a striking contrast to Mr. Blaine's theatrical journey. The Democratic candidate is determined that the show business shall not be repeated. He had intended to go on the limited express, which makes but few stops between here and Buffalo, but when it was learned that the Democrats at the different stopping places were preparing for demonstrations arrangements were perfected for a special train. This will leave here at 7:15 A. M. to-morrow, and will arrive in Buffalo without a stop at 8:20 P. M. There will be only one car in the train, and the Governor's private secretary, Colonel Lamont, Adjt. Gen. Farnsworth, Dr. Ward, and two or three other personal friends will be the only occupants besides Governor Cleveland. In order to avoid popular greetings on the way back the return trip will be made at night, the Governor leaving Buffalo Friday evening and reaching here Saturday morning. Reports from Buffalo indicate that the reception there will be a monster affair.

THE IOWA INDEPENDENTS.

DES MOINES, IOWA, October 1.—A special conference of the Independent Republicans of Iowa, who have been denied an existence so far, will be held in Des Moines on Friday next, and attendance is pledged from numerous towns, including Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and Ottumwa. Several towns in Northwest Iowa have promised Scandinavian representatives. Nearly all the letters received affirm that accessions to Cleveland are still being made. An address to the voters of the State will be prepared and issued, and delegates will be supplied with documents now being received for distribution at their homes. A feature of the evening meeting will be a parade by resident coal miners bearing their own lamps, they having asked to be considered Independents for the occasion.

FRANKLIN DEMOCRATS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

FRANKLIN, October 1.—The Franklin Cleveland and Hendricks Club completed its organization last night, with 200 members present. The permanent officers are as follows: President, John McCrea; Vice Presidents, R. F. Glenn, H. H. Martin and R. D. Howard. The club has secured very desirable rooms. The meeting last night was harmonious and there was such a degree of enthusiasm as will go far toward insuring the success of the party in the county. There is to be a Democratic mass meeting in the court house on Saturday evening.

AS YET NO CHOICE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 1.—The Democratic conferees of the Seventeenth Congressional district met at the Hurlburt House at 8 P. M. All the conferees were present. Charles B. Vanclair, of Blair county, was elected permanent chairman and Charles H. Fisher, of Somerset, permanent secretary. Two ballots were taken. First ballot: Dr. A. Enfield, of Bedford, 3; F. A. Shoemaker, of Cambria, 5; Valentine Hay, of Somerset, 4. Second ballot: Enfield, 5; Shoemaker, 4; Hay, 3. The Convention then adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THAT SOUTHERN BUREAU.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 1.—Church Howe, member of the National Republican Committee, will arrive to-morrow. Howe comes to establish general Southern Republican headquarters and furnish nourishment to the remaining fragments of the Blaine boom in the South. Republicans have represented that they could carry some of the Southern States, provided sufficient funds were given them, and Howe, it is supposed, will bring the needful. The Democracy in Tennessee are better organized and united than for ten years. It is conceded by Republicans that Bate for Governor will carry the State by at least fifteen thousand.

BUTLER IN INDIANA.

FT. WAYNE, IND., October 1.—General Butler arrived in the city at 3:15 P. M., and was met at the depot by a committee in carriages, headed by the City Band. Generar Butler was immediately driven to the Fair grounds, where he addressed about 3,000 people for an hour and a half, touching upon the political questions of the day. He denounced Civil Service as a humbug, and predicted that the party which shall be defeated at the November election will unite with the People's party in the future. At the close of his speech, Butler was greeted with a round of cheers.

A LABOR CANDIDATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

DUBOIS, PA., October 1.—The Republican County Convention met at Clearfield yesterday and indorsed John Britt, President of the Laborers and Miners' Amalgamated Association of the Fourth District, for Assembly, and nominated other county officers. Mr. Britt's candidacy is looked upon by some with a little apprehension, but it is hardly possible that he can defeat Mr. Norris, the Democratic nominee.

GEORGIA STATE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 1.—The State election for Governor, State House officers and members of the Legislature occurred to-day. There was a small vote and no opposition. Henry G. McDaniels, successor to Governor Stephens, was elected Governor. Out of 7,000 votes not more than 800 were polled in this (Richmond) county. Not more than a third of the vote of the State was polled.

MISERY is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild dose, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy activity. Try them and be cured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Chairman Cooper's circular in which he sets forth pathetically that "the campaign in Pennsylvania cannot be carried to success without means," and winding up with the demand to "promptly assist by sending check," is making a stir among some of the postmasters. William Reed Lewis, the postmaster at Devon, the Philadelphia suburban resort, upon receiving the circular sent the following reply:

DEVON, September 22, 1884.

Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman Republican State Committee.

DEAR SIR—In consequence of great injustice and wrongs perpetrated by political leaders, Congress has enacted laws for the protection of employes of the Government against forced contributions of money for political purposes. It should be your duty, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, to aid the Federal Government in upholding its laws, instead of which you take every advantage to make the acts of Congress of no effect. Your circular to me, demanding my check or postal order, is received. I beg to say to you that I decline to obey the summons of your committee and have sent your communication with my reply to my superior officer, the Postmaster General.

I am, sir, etc.,

WM. REED LEWIS, P. M.

In his letter to Postmaster General Gresham Mr. Lewis explains the situation and asks for an opinion as to whether or not he has a right to decline.

—Now they tell us Blaine is like George Washington. Let's see, George was the young gentleman who asked his father to burn a cherry tree, wasn't he?—*Chicago News.*

—John Kelly, of Tammany, in reply to an invitation to attend the Democratic meeting at Connellsville, wrote:

The canvass has now commenced and every person is anxious to do all that may be possible in behalf of the Democratic nominee; and great activity and interest will be shown from this until the election. Under these circumstances you can see that it would be unwise for me to leave the city of New York.

I am respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN KELLY.

Lieut. Gov. Black also wrote an eloquent and argumentative letter to the meeting, discussing the various issues of the campaign, we would like to give the readers of THE POST had we room.

—General Bragg, who made a new reputation for himself in the July Chicago Convention, has just been nominated for Congress in his district in Wisconsin. He was not a candidate, but in a fight between three men, each having a large support without enough to nominate him, the delegates, after a ten days' session, turned to General Bragg and nominated him unanimously. He is the author of the declaration: "We love Cleveland for the enemies he has made."

—Wm. H. Sowden, of Allentown, will get the nomination for Congress in the old Tenth Legion this year. He carries Lehigh and the nomination is conceded to that county. The district gives 8,000 Democratic majority. It is said the conferees will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, October 8.

—It is stated that J. Randolph Tucker has returned a check for $1,000 sent by a political admirer in Philadelphia to assist him in his canvass for Congress in the Tenth Virginia district.

—Mr. Phillips, Postmaster at Garrett, Indiana, is under bonds to appear at Indianapolis, November 1, on charge of selling for waste large numbers of newspapers addressed to Democrats. It is said that he proposes to have most of his political opponents summoned as witnesses, so that they will lose their votes.

—Mr. O. O. Stealey, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who has recently made a tour of Ohio and Indiana in the interest of his journal (and who knows Indiana thoroughly, having been a member of the State Democratic Committee in 1880), thinks that Indiana will go Democratic. Mr. Hendricks's canvass has been exceptionally strong and thorough, and the Democratic organization is more compact and better disciplined than that of the opposition. In Ohio, while the Democrats have a fighting chance, he thinks that the State is probably Republican.

—Referring to the recently concocted Buffalo slander against Cleveland, backed up by forgery, and which exploded from its own weight of villainy, The Philadelphia *Times* says:

The only features of the vile product of a few disreputable scandal conspirators that are worthy of note, are the prominent representative Republican leaders who are implicated as actively or passively aiding a band of shameless conspirators to defame a candidate for hire. Unless the name of Dr. Samuel H. Warren is forged to a dispatch to Secretary McPherson, and the name of Thos. H. Sherman, private secretary of Mr. Blaine, is forged to a letter addressed to Dr. Warren, Mr. Blaine is presented to the world as not only entertaining the proposition of the scandal conspirators, but of referring it confidentially to the National Committee for its consideration and action. * * * It will be remembered that the Blaine scandal was promptly and peremptorily rejected by the Democratic National Committee; that it was denounced by letter from Governor Cleveland through his private secretary; that it was denounced in advance of and since its publication by Cleveland's home organ, the Albany *Argus*.

Egypt's Destitute Condition.

CAIRO, October 1.—An action has been begun before the mixed tribunal against the Khedive, in consequence of the suspension of the sinking fund. In an interview to-day, Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, said that owing to the distress prevalent throughout the country, it was impossible to collect the taxes now due. The severe business reverses and the losses sustained by the Fellaheen by failure and poor quantity of the crops have, he says, made it imperatively the duty of the Government to grant a remission of taxes to partially alleviate the sufferings of the people.

Columbia River Cannery.

Mr. George Home, one of the largest canners of fish on Columbia river, Oregon, says that he suffered with rheumatism for seven years, having spent six months at Arkansas Hot Springs, and at Paso Robles Springs, Cal., four months in every year, without benefit. Finally he tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and in a short time all stiffness and soreness of the joints disappeared.

Weekly Post.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

POSTAGE PREPAID,

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 00
DAILY POST, three months by mail..... 2 00

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PREPAID,

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 25
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 00

An extra copy sent free to any address sending club of ten or more.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any deviation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing the subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscriptions must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS.

We must decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions. The new Postal Note costs but three cents, and constitutes a safe way in remitting, and can be had at almost every postoffice.

J. P. BARR & CO., Publishers.

WHY BLAINE IS ON THE STUMP.

There is a very great modification of the air of breezy confidence with which the chief BLAINE organ, the New York *Tribune*, has been wont to regard its candidate's chances of election. Until recently it buoyantly assumed that there was no earthly possibility of success for the unfortunate Democracy. Now, however, it is unmistakably disturbed over the prospects. It virtually concedes the 153 electoral votes of the South to the Democrats, who must, it intimates, kill negroes by the drove to get them. Then it adds: "For all practical purposes, the issue is reduced to this: Out of 248 honest electoral votes cast by free people, can the Republicans secure 201—more than four-fifth? *The odds are terrible.* Every Republican must realize the necessity of great exertion and vigilance."

This is extremely sad. Sympathetic men must feel deeply for the noble party which is confronted by such terrible odds. The *Tribune* proceeds:

Out of the Northern States, moreover, several have been carried by the Democrats by means the most corrupt and shameless. Money is now being poured in to Ohio in vast amounts, under cover of a careful pretense that the State is expected to give a Republican majority in any case. If the Republicans can be caught napping, if 20,000 Democratic scoundrels from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Indiana can be distributed in Democratic towns to cast fraudulent votes which Democratic officers will receive and count, if votes can be bought, as thousands were for Hoadly, if Republicans can be diverted by the lying pretense of Independence, or by the crazy notion that the election of a liquor candidate will help the anti-liquor cause, *then Ohio may be lost.* In that event the struggle elsewhere would be fierce and doubtful.

If Ohio should be lost, it would no doubt be bad for the MULLIGAN candidate; but all this prattle about Democratic money—a very scarce article—or Democratic frauds, which is a mere pigment of the imagination, is only a cover to an attempted repetition in Ohio of the infamous corruption of the Indiana campaign of 1880. The same contributors have been conciliated by promises of official favors from BLAINE, and JAY GOULD and CAMERON will furnish all the funds desired. BLAINE is on the ground himself to see it placed where it will do the most good, and has in his train a lot of experienced agents in doling out corruption money. The political virtue of the Buckeye State will be sorely tried by MULLIGAN BLAINE and his cohorts, but we have an idea the very means adopted to maintain Republican majorities may annihilate them. BLAINE'S presence will not inspire honest and reflecting citizens with any desire to promote his success, and it is from them the Democratic gains will come.

SENATOR EDMUNDS don't retract worth a cent. He has been credited on the authority of a paper in his own State with having publicly fired the following shot at Mr. BLAINE:

It is my opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the Government up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs.

A prominent Wisconsin Republican wrote a letter to the Vermont Senator inquiring whether or not he had ever employed the language attributed to him. Following is the answer:

I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to "acts as the attorney of Jay Gould," for I am not conscious of having thought so. As I have publicly stated, I expect to vote the Republican ticket.

A careful reading of the reply will convince unprejudiced people that the distinguished Senator enters a plea of confession and avoidance. Of course, speaking professionally, Mr. BLAINE could not act as attorney for JAY GOULD. He is not a lawyer. It will be observed, however, that Mr. EDMUNDS does not disavow the really important portion of the declaration publicly imputed to him. By his silence he makes the admission that he did say:

Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the Government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs.

Senator EDMUNDS won't deny this, for it exists in his own handwriting. The fact is, he said as much as this in his speech in the Senate, when he cauterized BLAINE as working to defeat the THURMAN bill.

CERTAINLY, YES.

WILL THE POST please point out that particular part of Cleveland's letter of acceptance which defines his position on the tariff question? —*Gazette.*

Governor CLEVELAND at the outset of his letter of acceptance, made this declaration:

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation.

Now, what does the platform say? We here print side by side, what the two parties declared at Chicago about the continuance of the protective tariff:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in national prosperity.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injury to the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

Will somebody please show us where there is any free trade doctrine in either of these?

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

In making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must at every step be regardful of the labor and capital thus involved.

The necessary reduction in taxrtion can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duties than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

BLAINE IN HOCKING VALLEY.

Mr. BLAINE don't take in the Hocking valley in his Ohio tour, where there are ten thousand idle miners, largely deprived of bread for themselves and families, by the importation of cheap contract labor from Europe, an enterprise in which Mr. BLAINE'S chairman, Mr. B. F. JONES, was the pioneer. A Republican Congress passed and a Republican President approved a law legalizing and enforcing the contracts under which this labor has been imported. The last Democratic House, a few months ago, passed a bill reported by Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS, prohibiting under severe penalties the importation of contract labor. *The Republican Senate refused to pass this bill.* The Republican Chicago platform declared against imported contract labor. That was to humbug the workingmen. *The Republican Senate rejected the bill stamping it out.* That was for the benefit of such monopolies (in which JAMES G. BLAINE was interested) as are now grinding the miners of the Hocking valley to desperation, and the forcible seizure of food to prevent their families from starving.

BLAINE should not neglect to pose before the Hocking valley miners. There are a great many voters there, and they would relish an argument showing how happy and prosperous they are under Republican rule. Besides, he has valuable property in the mines that he should look after.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Independent German voters of Davenport, Iowa, have issued a most effective appeal to "the lovers of personal liberty in Ohio," against the Republican party, in which the effects of fanaticism and sumptuary laws in Iowa are shown, and future dangers pointed out in the event of BLAINE'S election. After quoting the cruel provisions of the Iowa laws as regards fine and imprisonment, the address makes this point, which is all we have room for:

It had twenty-five years in Iowa been lawful to manufacture and sell lager beer and wine from native grapes. Under the protection of this law thousands of people, mostly Germans, have invested their means in vintages and in brewing-houses. It is estimated that the aggregate value of the property thus invested exceeds the sum of $8,000,000. With one stroke of the pen the use of all this vast property is made criminal, and hence the property itself in fact confiscated. No provision whatever is made for compensation, and thus hundreds of worthy and industrious citizens are robbed without mercy. Many have been driven from the State. "In all our cities scores of business houses are made vacant." Hundreds of men and women are being arrested, fined and imprisoned for the offense of having in their possession or giving away a single glass of native wine or beer. The court dockets are filling up with prosecutions, crowds of sneaking informers will soon appear, court costs will increase, and we have all over the State a reign of bitterness, injustice, greed and oppression it is impossible to adequately describe, and it has but just begun. What is to be the outcome no man can foresee. At Iowa City, the former Capital of the State, a serious riot has already occurred, and the bad consequences will surely multiply with time.

The address is signed by twenty-five of the leading German citizens of Davenport, including the Mayor of the town and prominent bankers, merchants and lawyers. These men are not politicians, but they are careful observers. They see danger ahead, and believe it to be their duty to give a timely warning. This they do with both sincerity and earnestness. As an illustration of the effect of this fanatical tendency of the Republican party upon the German vote of Iowa, it should be stated that Scott county, in which the city of Davenport is situated, gave over two thousand majority for GARFIELD. Last year it gave twenty-five hundred for the Democratic candidate for Governor. They confidently expect to raise that to four thousand for CLEVELAND. While in past years the Germaa vote of Iowa has been solidly Republican, a German Republican is now indeed a rarity.

THE Democratic gathering at Columbus yesterday was immense in point of numbers and enthusiasm. One point of the assemblage was a conference of the Democratic clubs of the State, which will bear fruit in redoubled and better organized work. THURMAN and PAYNE and DURBIN WARD were there, heart and soul in the movement, indicating unity and strength. Among the outside speakers were Governor HENDRICKS, of Indiana, Governor MCLANE, of Maryland, Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, and many others. The reception of Governor HENDRICKS was a grand ovation, the procession escorting him from the depot being a mile in length. The peculiar feature of the meeting was that it was a gathering of active and earnest Democrats, from town and country. The "old guard" and the "kids" united in a grand jubilation. The Democrats of Ohio are making a gallant fight against tremendous odds in the way of money and patronage, and this great meeting will encourage them to redoubled exertion.

REPUBLICAN STEALAGE.

By the official reports to Congress of the different Secretaries of the Treasury and Solicitors of the Treasury from 1861 to 1883, during the twenty-three years of Republican administration of the Government the thefts of public money aggregated $45,527,625 27, while from WASHINGTON'S administration down to BUCHANAN'S, both inclusive, a period of seventy-two years, there was a loss of but $24,441,829 32, an excess of $21,065,795 95 stolen in twenty-three years of Republican administration over seventy-two years of previous administrations, covering every President from WASHINGTON to BUCHANAN, both inclusive.

Stolen under GRANT (first term), $8,765,729 77; stolen under GRANT (second term), $4,374,599 26; stolen under HAYES, $1,724,523 81; stolen under ARTHUR'S three years, $6,004,800 27; total loss, after deducting collections, $45,527,625 27.

AND WE ARE NOT PROSPEROUS.

Nature has smiled on the American Union this year with all her bounties and to the most lavish extent, yet we can hardly be called a prosperous people with multitudes out of work, mills stopping, capital timid and strikes in every department of labor.

The wheat crop for the year is estimated at 520,000,000 bushels, which will leave a surplus over our home consumption of fully two hundred million of bushels.

The estimated yield of corn is 1,800,000,000 bushels, which is larger than any crop ever before produced, and 250,000,000 bushels more than last year. This means abundant feed for live stock during the ensuing year, and consequently a full supply of pork and corn-fed beef of good quality; these are articles which are as much staples of food in this country as bread, and form no inconsiderable part of our exports to Europe. The area on which this enormous crop of corn has been produced is about 70,000,000 acres, and the estimated yield makes an average of nearly 26 bushels per acre. The yield last year was 22.7 bushels per acre; the largest average yield, of late years, was 29.1 bushels in 1879, and the smallest was 18.6 bushels in 1881. The States making the largest aggregate yield are Iowa and Illinois, which are estimated to produce this year over 275,000,000 bushels each, an amount never exceeded by Iowa, and only once by Illinois, which, in 1879, is credited with 326,000,000 bushels.

The corn growing area is rapidly extending Westward. Kansas is estimated to produce this year 200,000,000 bushels, which compares with 106,000,000 bushels in 1879, and Nebraska 130,000,000 bushels, against 65,000,000 in 1879, showing about 100 per cent. increase in five years, while most of the older States do not reach the exceptionally large production of that year.

The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 6,250,000 bales, which is about 550,000 bales more than was marketed last year.

So it will be seen that with the most abundant crops in breadstuffs, and a fair average in cotton, we are entering on what promises to be a winter of exceptional severity among the industrial classes. Their wages are going down and there is not work for thousands and hundreds of thousands of idle men. The natural conditions are such as make prosperous times, but the Republican party by bad legislation has managed to overthrow the golden prospects, and times are going to be worse before they are better. This will be taken into account in voting next month and in November.

SOME of the distressed BLAINE organs are endeavoring to gather a little consolation from the fact that Mr. TILDEN, like Mr. BLAINE, has speculated in railroad stocks, and attempt to show that their cases are parallel. But as a matter of fact there is not the slightest similarity between them. Mr. TILDEN'S investments in railway enterprises were made as a private citizen, and not even his bitterest enemy ever charged that he had used any official position to advance his personal interests, or to promote the speculative schemes of his associates in business. The charge against Mr. BLAINE is that he not only did this once, but that he has been in the habit of doing it during his entire public career, and the charge is substantiated by his own correspondence. As General HAWLEY says, he "mixed up his private business with public affairs," and it is scarcely necessary to say that SAMUEL J. TILDEN never did this, and never was charged with doing it, and no more did Governor CLEVELAND. No such charge has been laid at his door. If elected we know what his course will be from the fact that GOULD, FIELD, SAGE, GRANT, WARD & CO., oppose his election.

IN the past thirty years there have been many remedies advertised for the cure of kidney and liver troubles and diseases of the Urinary organs. Of only one can it be said that "it is never known to fail." That one is HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY.

RECEIVING RANDALL

His Royal Entertainment in the Coke Region.

In Rain and Storm the Fayette Democracy Turn Out to Greet Him

And Pay Homage to the True Apostle of their Party.

Unbounded Enthusiasm All Along the Line.

The McKeesport Democrats Extend a Hearty Welcome to the Distinguished Ex-Speaker.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post)

CONNELLSVILLE, September 27.—The Democratic campaign in Fayette county was formally opened here to-day. The first gun was fired this afternoon. The explosion was a terrific one and its vibrations will no doubt thrill Western Pennsylvania from the Allegheny mountains to the borders of Ohio.

This busy town, the very hot-bed of Democracy and the home of patriotic people, was to-day robed in holiday habiliments in honor of that patriot and statesman, Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Fully 10,000 visitors poured into the place to do homage to this famous apostle of Democracy, and the whole town echoed and re-echoed with the enthusiastic shouts of the vast gathering. The day broke clear and pleasant.

The meeting was formed by calling Fighting Dick Coulter to preside. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was named. Chairman Mestrezat then spoke of adjourning the meeting to the Opera House, but his mind was quickly changed by a sturdy old Democrat in the audience, who shouted:

"Go on with the meeting. We would rather stand the rain of heaven for an hour than suffer the reign of the Republican party for the next four years."

This timely little gem of truth provoked prolonged applause. Mr. Lamberton was then introduced. He is short, fat and eloquent. He had scarcely began talking when on account of the pelting rain he was forced to withdraw. The meeting was then adjourned to the Opera House. When the procession had formed and was about to move away a short, stubby man, bearing evidences of being a farmer, attracted the attention of those near him. "This is a glorious day," he began. "We've got Randall and rain, by gosh! and we needed them both."

OUT OF THE RAIN.

When the meeting was called to order in the Opera House the place was filled to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied. Every inch of standing room was utilized. The stairway leading to the place was choked up solidly with men anxious to gain admission and thousands of people crowded about in the street below. After the meeting was called to order by Chairman Mestrezat Mr. Lamberton stepped to the footlights and resumed his talk. His speech was devoted to the miners and laboring people. Coming as he does from the miners of the hard coal region, and his experience with them better fitted him to talk with the miners of the Connellsville region. He spoke of the scarcity of work and scant wages of the miners at his home. "I have come directly from those miners," he went on, "and they send to you a greeting, and bid you stand up manfully for the great struggle for victory and independence. But they tell me the laboring people of Fayette county are going to vote with the Republican party. Gentlemen, I don't believe it. I do not believe that you are going to abandon the great party that for nearly a century has defended your rights. I do not believe that you will desert the party who stood with you shoulder to shoulder in the bitter struggle for your rights. When the Republican party, the party to which it is now alleged you are going to give your support, were burning your churches and your schools, the glare of the midnight fire lighted the way of the Democratic party to victory in defense of your rights. In the words of John Covode, 'I believe the allegation is false and the allegator knows it.' You are the bone and sinew of the country, and the bone and sinew is the Democratic party." He then reviewed the condition of the working people of the country, and said the Republican party was the friend of the laboring people just four weeks in each year, and that is the four weeks preceding each election. The other forty-eight weeks in the year they were compelled to look to the Democratic party for friendship.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Randall was next introduced. At the mention of his name the meeting was seized with renewed enthusiasm, and the large building fairly trembled with the applause which lasted fully three minutes. Cheer after cheer greeted him, until the house overflowed, and the spasm passed through the crowd and down over the choked up stairway, and mingled with the crowd outside. For more than a square away one could hear the shouts. During this royal greeting the ex-Speaker stood erect, facing his devoted friends. In the full bloom of his vigor, he looked the perfect embodiment of manliness. Tall and stately, his appearance is imposing. His hair, neatly and carefully brushed back over his large head, is well sprinkled with silver threads. His face, perfectly oval, is always cleanly shaven. From a broad intellectual forehead, his clean cut features slope gracefully to a fat, dimpled chin. His eyes are soft and expressive, and his lips wear a smile. When the applause subsided he slowly raised his eyes, and smiling audibly nodded his appreciation of the reception. He is a pleasant talker, and eloquence seems to drop from his lips without an apparent effort on his part. His full, round voice seemed to float over the audience, and could be distinctly heard in the remotest corner of the hall. His remarks were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

"I am not disturbed by the weather," he began. "I rather feel that in coming here in company with a pleasant shower we are of good omen, and if all signs do not fail victory will follow in the triumphant election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States there has been a vast difference between the two great political parties. The Democratic party has always struggled for a vigorous enforcement of that instrument, while the Republican party has always evaded its provisions and trampled the sacred instrument into the dust." He then referred briefly to Wharton Barker's scheme to distribute the surplus money among the States. He denied the right of the country to dispose of the surplus revenue in this way. He thought the best and only way to dispose of a surplus revenue is not to raise it. Economy, he said, is a great revenue, and in his opinion an economical administration of the affairs of the Government would dispose of the surplus by leaving the unnecessary money in the pockets of the taxpayers. Mr. Blaine, he thought, could well afford to advocate the Barker scheme, as in the general distribution his little State of Maine would be entitled to over two millions of the money, when that State since its formation has not paid that amount in revenue. Blaine was in favor of the scheme because it kept in place and power a horde of officeholders at the cost of the taxpayers. It now costs five million dollars annually to support the officers who are collecting this surplus revenue, and then they are continually in trouble in their endeavor to rid the treasury of the unnecessary funds. This money, taken from people, many of them unable to educate their children, is thrown into the vaults of the Government treasury, and is a constant temptation to the army of officials who are kept in easy reach of it. He wants sufficient revenue to insure ample protection to all our industries. He would raise no conflict between capital and labor, but would have the two help each other as the right hand helps the left. He is in favor of the laborer having a due share if not a moiety of his own production. This was his first visit to the great coke region. He had frequently heard of it. He was sorry to see so many coke ovens without fire. "Is this condition of affairs our fault?" he asked, "No, No" come in answer from the audience. "No, it is not the fault of the Democratic party," he continued. "Our party has not had the power since 1880. What you people want is a change of administration. No change can bring a worse condition than that to which the laboring people are subjected now. Our country has been disgraced by maladministration and malfeasance in office."

OUR ELEGANT NAVY.

"Look," went on the speaker with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice, "at our magnificent navy. Already the Republican party has squandered four hundred millions of money to sustain and construct a navy. Have the Republicans in the face of these facts a right to complain that this great nation does not have a navy? Who is to blame in this matter? Surely not the Democrats. These are the evils of which we complain, and to remedy just such evils is why Cleveland and Hendricks should be elected. We know that Cleveland and Hendricks are honest and capable, and we know that in the high office to which we propose to elevate them they will continue that conduct which has marked their official lives, and we know that their election will give us administration reform. The Republicans have come to believe that the offices they hold are perquisites and not sacred trusts. What we expect and what we demand is honesty in the administration of public affairs." Cheers and prolonged applause followed.

Hon. Edgar Cowan was next introduced. His remarks were brief but timely, and were received with frequent outbursts of applause. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE TOWN ABLAZE.

In the evening a torchlight parade was given in which about two thousand uniformed men took part. Almost every house in town was illuminated, and the most intense enthusiasm was evidenced all along the line. After the parade Mr. Devers made an eloquent address which was greeted with enthusiastic approval.

H.

ON TO MCKEESPORT.

THE M'KEESPORT RECEPTION.

At McKeesport the Randall party were joined by Hon. Morrison Foster, County Chairman Brennen, T. O'Leary, Patrick Foley, Captain Thomas Kerr and others. They were met at the depot by the Young Men's Democratic Association of McKeesport. Mr. Randall, after being introduced, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and said he would place himself in their keeping with a feeling of implicit trust and confidence. The delegation, followed by two thousand people, then proceeded to the public square, where a covered platform had been erected. Dr. T. L. White, Chairman of the City Committee, called the meeting to order and read the names of the officers who were as follows: Chairman, Major Nathaniel Finch, a veteran of the Mexican war; Vice Presidents, James Garmon, John Devinny, J. B. Arnold, Enos L. McMullin, Joseph Hill, W. B. Junker, Daniel Butler, John Harlan, J. W. Stewart, Adam Kim, Jerry Mahoney, Alex. Dietrick, H. C. Skelly, F. A. Can, John Deaker, Sr., W. R. Touchall, Lute Lynch, Capt. C. M. Bailey, Z. T. Bailey, Wm. Hartman, Jacob Yost, W. P. Mummeyer, Wm. A. Wadsworth, Thomas Moore, Leopold Wiegan, Elward Manly, Thomas O'Brien, H. S. Jacock, L. Winklefos, Wm. Knee, John T. Woods, Lewis Holtzman; Secretaries, James A. Skelly, A. Schmidt, E. P. Douglas, James E. White, E. A. Dearborn, M. F. Ryan, G. T. Haben, E. B. Crow.

About this time rain commenced to fall in torrents. Chairman Finch delivered an address of welcome to at least 4,000 people. He expressed his regret at the state of the weather, and suggested that the crowd adjourn to a hall. His remarks were met by the crowd with loud cries of disapproval. "Go ahead, never mind the rain, we can stand it," and "go on with the speeches," was heard from every side. The chairman then introduced Hon. C. L. Lamberton, who stepping to the front of the platform received a rousing reception, "Fellow-citizens of McKeesport," he began. "I have made three speeches already to-day. I am somewhat tired, but nevertheless it gives me pleasure to say a few words to you. My only regret is that I feel sorry you are compelled to stand out in the pelting rain. They say the Irishmen are going back on the Democratic party. In going back on the Democratic party they would be going back on themselves. Come into my parlor says the Republican spider to the Democratic fly. In the South they call you the bloody shirt party. In the North they call you the dirty shirt party. By deserting the Democratic party you cut you own throats. Show them in November the falsity of these reports by electing Grover Cleveland the next President of the United States. I was told to cut my speech short or the train would leave without me, so I will retire and give my place to one much worthier than I."

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was next introduced. He was received with wild applause. Loud and vociferous cheers greeted the great Democrat as he stepped to the front of the platform. He talked but a few moments.

"Citizens of McKeesport," he began, "since leaving Lancaster last evening, I have had the pleasure of delivering three speeches. At Lancaster, Greensburg and Connellsville, and last in that Republican stronghold called Boston. I spoke to enthusiastic audiences, drawn to the speaker's stand not so much out of love for the speaker as to hear something said about the corruption of the Republican party. I am perfectly at home here amongst you all. I represent a district whose peoples' interests are identical with yours, and, so help me God, as long as I live I shall do nothing to harm the interests of the people of Western Pennsylvania and their industries. (Loud cheers). First, I am for my district, next my State, and last, but not least, my country. I am in favor of discriminating duties looking to the protection of labor, and as its representative I refer you to my record to show that I have always given my aid to its furtherance. We demand that protection be given to the American workman against the imported labor of Europe. When the Republican party say we are not in favor of protection, they say that which is not true. I tell you it is impossible to bring about free trade. We demand of the United States that these revenues shall perform duties only, and not from an internal revenue. We want that $12,000,000 accumulated in the public treasury by that outrageous system known as internal revenue, be depleted. The Republicans, I need hardly tell you, do not. "There are 4,000 officeholders, whose positions are perquisites and not sacred trusts, whose positions would be gone, as they are made necessary in part by this internal revenue system.

"The surplus against which there is no claim is at least two hundred and fifty millions of money. Now, what is the use of taking this out of the channels of public trade, thereby causing a depression of public business, for this is the cause of the depression which we have all felt. You are told the Democratic party wants to lower your wages. Are not your wages low enough now, and has not the Republican party been in power for the last twenty-five years?

"I have the highest respect for the American mechanic who, by behaving himself properly, can in any country claim the protection of the American Government in any part of the world, and by honest industry and perseverance he can attain the highest position in the land. Look at Andrew Johnson, who was one of the most eloquent and forcible speakers it has been my lot to hear. He was only a poor, industrious mechanic, who was taught to write by his wife, yet he became by perseverance the President of these grand United States.

"We complain of the Republican party for another reason. That is that the whole public domain under Republican rule, except Alaska, which is nothing but an iceberg, liable to float away at any time, has been given away, 175,000,000 acres, which were apportioned to five railroad monopolies, while the Democratic administration had not given away an acre. This land is yours, but they have robbed you of it. The Republican Senate has opposed every measure intended for the benefit of the people, except the Labor Bureau, and this was conceived by your own Democratic Congressman and the Republicans have only supported it for the sake of obtaining patronage."

The speaker here stated he had nothing to say of Mr. Blaine's private affairs, but alluded to his having hired a substitute during the war and said that he was always ready to vote for railroad jobbery. He said he would watch the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania with an exceeding interest while he was making his tour of Ohio and West Virginia. Civil reform, he said, is needed, and the only way it is to be obtained is by the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and the overthrow of the Republican party. Mr. Randall here thanked the assemblage for listening to him so patiently in the rain, and said he hoped to bring them back good news from Ohio, where he is going to do battle for the good cause. He then withdrew amid deafening applause, and was driven to the special train to await the close of the meeting.

After the eminent speaker's departure, Hon. Morrison Foster, candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third Congressional district, was introduced by the chairman. The gentleman spoke but a short time, the storm became severe and he was compelled to retire.

Come, Gentle Spring,

and bring malaria, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpidity of liver and a train of kindred maladies. Fortunately Kidney-Wort is at hand. It may be had of the nearest druggist and will purify the system, correct the stomach and bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys to healthy action, remove all poisonous humors and make you feel like a new man. As a spring medicine, tonic and blood Purifier it has no equal.

THE corporation of Limerick has rejected by 18 to 2 the proposition to provide for the payment of the special police tax as reduced by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Mayor announced that Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League in America, had cabled his approval of their action.

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—Morphy, the young anarchist editor, condemned at Paris to six months' imprisonment, was sent to Cochin, and has made a Monte-Cristo-like escape from the hospital there. He skilfully dressed and placed in his bed a lay figure, which deceived the custodian.

A DRY, RASPING COUGH, irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold.

The wages of the car repairers of the Iron Mountain railroad at St. Louis have been reduced ten cents per day. It is apprehended this action of the company will produce a good deal of dissatisfaction.

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething, regulates the Bowels, relieves Griping and Wind Colic and is a most certain Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price 25 cents.

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which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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M'SWEENY VS. BLAINE.

A Later Statement of the Former's Grievances Against Garfield's Secretary of State.

(Letter in San Francisco Examiner.)

Some kind friend in California forwarded to me a copy of the *Examiner* of July 27, in which appeared a letter from me dated "Dundalk Jail, December 12, 1881," to my daughter in San Francisco, and also extracts of letters written by me from my cell in the same dungeon to Mr. J. R. Lowell, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James. I have also received communications from other friends in San Francisco, intimating that the Blaine party have raised some question with regard to the genuineness of the letter and extracts referred to.

In reply, I will say that every line published in the *Examiner* of the above date in connection with my case is strictly true. It is also alleged that my American citizenship is disputed. My answer to this allegation is that I was naturalized in San Francisco, and that I am still in possession of my certificate of American citizenship. Any person who disputes this fact can satisfy himself by calling at the United States district court for the Northern district of California, where the record of said certificate, dated November 5, 1860, can be seen. As my letters to Mr. Lowell, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and my wife's letter to Mr. Blaine have already been published in the United States, there is but little for me to add to the history of my illegal imprisonment and detention by the British Government.

While in failing health, by the advice of my respected physician, Dr. Wm. Jones, of San Francisco, I came temporarily to reside in this country. Mr. Blaine will hardly dispute that this was on a "lawful errand." It is true I took part in the land league agitation which broke out here immediately after the great famine of 1879 and 1880, and which has resulted in the partial emancipation of the unfortunate serfs of this country from a servitude more odious than the worst forms of African slavery. But in so doing I *violated no law* of this country.

Immediately after my arrest I communicated with Mr. Lowell, forwarded to him certificate of American citizenship and put him in possession of all the facts connected with my case. That gentlemen answered in effect that it was absurd for a naturalized citizen of the United States to claim American protection, or, in his own words; "It is manifestly futile to claim that naturalized citizens of the United States should be excepted from its operation," (the coercion act). Lest I should labor under any misapprehension with regard to his meaning, he adds, "the only case in which I could intervene would be where an American citizen should be arrested; it would be proper to appeal to the courtesy of the English Government for the release of the prisoner, etc. I have communicated these views to the Department of State, and have so far received no instructions in a contrary spirit."

At the time this correspondence took place, and in fact, during the first six months of my imprisonment, Mr. J. G. Blaine was Secretary of State. That Mr. Lowell "received no instructions in a contrary spirit" from that department proves conclusively that Mr. Blaine indorsed "those views," and consequently he is, beyond all doubt responsible for the outrages committed on American citizens in this country. In my correspondence with Mr. Lowell during my imprisonment, that gentleman took pains to inform me that he was led to believe that American citizens who were imprisoned in Ireland did not meet with "exceptional treatment." I was among the first imprisoned and last released, and there was not even a shadow of foundation for suspicion that I had committed any crime. I have no doubt whatever but I would have been released after a few weeks' imprisonment had I not raised the question of my American citizenship, and claimed American protection, proving at least in my case that American citizens *did* meet with "exceptional treatment." This was undoubtedly owing to the fact that Mr. Blaine refused to recognize me as an American citizen and the authorities here being aware that I renounced my allegiance to Queen Victoria and had no country to claim or protect me, felt at liberty to imprison me for an indefinite period.

The general impression in this country is that the British Government would not have dared to condemn and sentence American citizens without trial to eighteen months' imprisonment, had they not had an *understanding* with Messers. Blaine and Lowell beforehand. The fact of their refusal to intervene on behalf of a *native-born* American citizen, proves that this impression is not altogether groundless. A young man named Gannon was imprisoned in this country under Buckshot Forster's "Protection to Person and Property Act." He also appealed to the great American minister for protection. His appeal was accompanied by an affidavit subscribed to by his mother, giving day and date of her son's birth, the town in New England in which he was born, and the name of the clergyman by whom he was baptized. But this did not appear to satisfy the Republican ambassador. He affected to discredit Mrs. Gannon's statement made under oath. He declared that he had been led to believe on information furnished by the Irish police that Mr. Gannon appeared to be too young to be of the age his mother represented him, and therefore he "did not think it proper to interefere."

From this and other circumstances connected with the imprisonment of American citizens in this country, I have arrived at the conclusion that Messrs. Blaine and Lowell have been tampered with, nor do I hold Mr. Frelinghuysen free from blame in the matter. Having satisfied myself that Blaine and Lowell were subsidized, I communicated with Mr. Frelinghuysen as soon as I discovered that he succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, but he, like his predecessor, treated my communication with silent contempt. I am aware that some diplomatic correspondence took place between himself and Lord Granville on the subject of our imprisonment, and that he had announced on about the 1st of April, 1882, that he had succeeded in procuring the release of all the American suspects imprisoned by the British Government. But this announcement was false. I was kept in prison for over four months after that date, and Mr. Frelinghuysen must have been aware of the fact.

In conclusion I beg to say a word to my fellow-citizens in the United States of America. I am a bona fide citizen of the United States. I committed no act, either at home or abroad, by which I forfeited my right to claim the protection of the flag of my adopted country. I came to this country on a lawful errand. I was condemned and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment without any form of trial. I was confined for fourteen months and ten days in a British dungeon, I was locked up in a cell 6x12, eighteen hours daily during that period. I committed no crime known to the laws of this country. I was charged with none, I appealed to J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, for the United States to protect me. My wife appealed to him in my behalf. He treated our appeals with cold indifference; he did condescend even to reply. This was Mr. Blaine's "vigorous foreign policy," when he was in a position to demand and procure the release of the American suspects imprisoned in this country. Under these circumstances I would ask the freemen of our great, glorious and free republic, will they trust the man who suffered the spotless emblem of liberty, the stars and stripes, to be disgraced and trampled on by Queen Victoria's hirelings? D. McSWEENEY.

Carrow Canon House, Falcaragh, Donegal, Sept. 8, 1884.

ELOPING WITH MA'S CASH.

Diamonds and Government Bonds For a Boston Girl's Lover.

(Boston Letter.)

Inspectors who were detailed a few days ago to hunt for a theif who had stolen a valise stuffed with bank notes, bonds, and diamonds, had a surprising story to tell to-day of the result of their efforts. On Friday last a messenger from the town of South Framingham, on the Boston and Albany road, hurried into the Police Headquarters here with word that the house of C. E. Robinson, of that town, had been robbed and a large amount of property stolen. Inspectors Richardson and Glidden were detailed to investigate the case. The Robinson family formerly lived in the Back Bay district of this city, and moved to South Framingham this summer, where they are building a new house. On Friday morning it was discovered that a valise containing $15,000 in bank notes, three one-thousand-dollar United States bonds, $25,000 worth of various stocks, and diamonds valued at $7,000, was missing, and, after a diligent search had failed to discover it, the Boston police were informed. The Inspectors, upon their arrival at South Framingham, ransacked the house in which the Robinson family are living temporarily while the new house is building, but no trace of the missing valise could be found. Next day the search was renewed, but again with no success. Then, discovering no evidence that the house had been entered by burglars, and satisfied that the robbery must have been committed in some other way, suspicion was first fastened on the domestics. They, however, soon proved their innocence. Then it was determined to make inquiries among the neighbors. Those at the next house, when asked if they had noticed anything unusual about the Robinson house or had seen any one go away from it with a valise, were at first indisposed to talk about the matter, saying that they did not want to involve the two families in a quarrel. This only aroused the curiosity of the investigators, who felt that these neighbors really knew something about the matter, which they were reluctant to tell. They were then told that a serious robbery had been committed, and that if they knew anything they must disclose it. Thereupon they frankly told their story, and gave information which furnished a direct and surprising clue.

They had seen Sadie Robinson, the only daughter of the Robinsons, appear from the back door of her father's house early on Friday morning, clad only in her night dress, with a small valise in her hand. She opened the bulkhead, disappeard in the cellar, returned without the valise, and reentered the house. The proceeding excited their surprise, but they had attached no special importance to it. The officers, with members of the family, next sought the young girl, and, in as delicate a manner as possible strove to get an explanation of her conduct and ascertain what had become of the precious valise. At first she was obdurate, but after much persuasion she admitted that she had taken the valise. She said that after she had put it in the cellar she went back to her room and dressed herself and after breakfast she started off to Boston to school, taking the valise with her. She added the astounding statement that she intended to elope with a young man in this city, and that the robbery had been committed at the instigation of a woman who had formerly been in the service of the Robinsons and had threatened the girl's life if she failed to obtain the money. She declared that on her arrival in Boston that morning she had met the woman in the Boston and Albany station, who had cut the valise open with a large knife, the very knife with which she had threatened the girl's life, and had transferred the contents to another valise of her own. This story was all the more astonishing, especially the portion regarding the elopement, as the girl is only thirteen years old, though tall and as well developed as many girls at fifteen.

The Boston officers next sought the woman the girl had described, and on Sunday found her. She and her daughter were arrested, and as she had a letter from the Robinson girl, it was believed that she really was connected with the case. She denied all knowledge of it, however, and none of the missing valuables were found in her possession. Meanwhile, after the Boston officers had departed from South Framingham and were working up what they supposed was the Boston end of the case, the girl Sadie told a local officer who was left behind in charge of her that she had not spoken the truth when she declared that Mrs. Siminston had received the valise, because it had really been left at a drug store in Church street to be called for on Monday. She knew a clerk in the store, possibly the young man with whom she hoped to elope. At this new turn of affairs the local officer was puzzled. He finally concluded to take her to Boston. This he did on Sunday. Driving to the drug store designated, he told the proprietor that the young girl in the carriage had left a valise there on Friday and would like it. Much to his surprise the valise was produced, and he at once drove to the Police Headquarters to examine its contents. Only $106 or $200 appeared to be missing, and when the money was more carefully counted at Framingham even this amount was lessened, and it became doubtful whether more than a few dollars had been used, the Robinsons being uncertain as to the exact amount they had. The valise was a new one, and Sadie says she threw the old one into Charles river. The family naturally refuse to make any prosecution. They are at a loss to understand what possessed the daughter to do such an extraordinary thing. Her little head, it is thought, had been filled with the romantic stories recently told in the newspapers. She herself says she must have been crazy.

BUY Day's Horse and Cattle Powder. Each package contains information valuable to the farmer and stock raiser. Day's veterinary preparations are the best in use. Keep a package at your stables and barnyards. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight.

THE STORY OF CANUTE.

BY MARY J. PORTER.

Have you heard the tale of brave Canute,
Who ruled on English soil
When Danish conquests bore their fruit,
And most succeeded toil?

His father, Sweyn, was a man of war:
But a lover of peace was he,
Who governed by the strength of law,
And judged in equity.

How wise he was, how much he knew,
The half can ne'er be told;
Nor how the power of England grew
In the reign of this King of old.

He walked by the sea, this good Canute,
With a crowd of flatterers near.
They sought for words that his pride might suit,
For words that would please his ear,

"All might is yours. These waves to you
Would own the right of sway;
For what may not Canute subdue,
Whom all things must obey?"

"Bring me a chair," cried wise Canute,
"For I would rest awhile,
And place it near where waters meet
In strife about our isle."

He sat by the sea, this monarch strong,
And the courtiers round him pressed:
Then he lifted his voice above the throng,
And thus the waves addressed:

"Turn back, O floods! your coming cease;
Turn back, O rising tide!
Ye restless waves, I bid you peace!"
The sounding depths replied.

He called aloud, this great Canute,
But ever the waters rolled;
The tide came in, and the lords were mute
Who had human might extolled.

Then they heard the voice of Canute again,
Through the midst of the ocean's roar:
"*Know ye that God, who made us men,*
Is God for evermore."

—*Harper's Young People.*

MRS. PARNELL TO BLAINE.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, the distinguished mother of the Irish leader, has been reading the now familiar Fisher-Blaine correspondence, and sends to the Herald the following vigorous lines denunciatory of the Republican candidate:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1884.

VERY SICK BLAINE LOQUITUR.

Ah! the world is not strewn over with roses!
Ah! it is not strewn over with feathers!
In its wilderness, each holy Moses
Stabs his feet and meets all kinds of weathers.

'Tis, alas! for the wearisome journey,
'Tis, alas! for the heat and the prickle;
'Tis not breaking a lance in a tourney,
If I'm docked, even now, by Death's sickle.

Oh, then, come to my aid, special pleader,
Oh, then, come to my aid, every liar;
Oh, then, come to my aid, each seceder,
Come, oh, Lucifer, dressed like a friar!

If there's one thing within its dire chalice
Smally human, makes horrible doses—
Concentrating distrust, hate and malice
For me, the itinerant Moses.

'Tis that thing called election quadrennial—
Fraud and force gag my land's judge and jury!
For 'tis plain I got nothing millennial,
If turned out by America's fury!

Oh, to seem all goodness the fountain!
To alarm and to charm with a bubble!
To allure lively wits up a mountain!
Yet feed people on chaff and on stubble!

To claim power over all, ever kingly!
Lay the world out around for our pleasure!
Manufacture, produce, and that singly,
And put all in a word or pint measure!

BLAINE MORALIZES.

There's an end to all things, oh, how shocking!
There's an end to cajolement and power;
Oh, the fields of ambition seem mocking
Vital fire as it burns ever lower!

Should I, too, by rare feats and persistence,
By all manner of scrubbing and lather,
Reach that tempting and potent existence
I would stay in, Columbia's first father.

I am let to a power supremer—
Nothing really my own!—Oh, that's painful!
Though while yet in the wild, every schemer
Finds each change, and the best one, so gainful.

For in every good pasty a finger
Has grim Death—all in spite of my option.
I've no choice, though 'mid sweets I would linger,
But am mortgaged by birth and adoption.

Oh, that ne'er I'd spread nets with a Fisher!
Oh, that ne'er I'd been given to letters!
Nor a coward, proved not a well wisher
To Irishmen crazed in their fetters!

—*Delia T. S. Parnell.*

A THEOSOPHIC MARRIAGE.

She was a theosophic miss
Who sighed for sweet Nirvana;
She talked of esoteric this
And that, in a mystic manner.
She wore a wide and psychic smile,
Used diction transcendental.
Two suitors her besieged meanwhile—
Both softly sentimental.

The one, he was a drummer bland,
Who wore a lofty collar;
He knew not things were hollow, and
He chased the nimble dollar.
The other was a soulful youth,
Who talked of things symbolic;
Enamored quite of inner truth—
And predisposed to colic.

The one he talked of common love
In tones that made her shudder;
The other soared with her above
To misty realms of Buddha.
She sent the first upon his way
With snub unmitigated—
Upon the other smiled, and they
By Hymen were translated.

FOUR YEARS LATER.

Within a lofty Harlem flat
She's found her sweet Nirvana;
She does not think of this and that
As marshy zephyrs fan her;
She dreamily wipes Buddha's nose
And spanketh Zoroaster,
And mends their transcendental clothes,
Torn by occult disaster.

Her adept husband still can solve
The mysteries eternal,
But for some reason can't evolve
A salary diurnal.
He still floats on to cycles new,
But fills his astral body
With—not the Cheelah's milky brew,—
But Jersey apple toddy.

She eloquently mourns her life
And objurgates her Latin,
To daily see the drummer's wife
Drive by her, clad in satin.
She has been heard, in fact, to say
When somewhat discontented,
"Though 'osophies' hold social sway,
Though 'ologies' enjoy their day,
I think, in love, the good old way
By far the best invented."

—*Henry J. W. Dam in the Century.*

A Spanish Proverb Says:

"There is no evil without some remedy." Good Mother Howard says, that for all the ills that proceed from Inflammations and Hemmorrhages, and there are many, that Mother Nature has provided *Pond's Extract*. This opinion seems to have been shared and indorsed by at least half the families of civilized countries. This remedy, so efficacious, also, for Piles, Burns, Sprains and Colds, is so harmless that it can be taken as well internally as externally.

Commodore Thomas S. Filbrown, commander of the New York navy yard, died Saturday.

THE MAN-EATER'S JAWS.

Six Villages in India Devastated by Tigers in Broad Day.

(From the London Times.)

Mr. H. G. Tunner, acting agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, writes to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, from Lothugedda, on the 3d of June, 1884, as follows: "I have the honor to report that the neighborhood of this village, together with the adjoining villages belonging to Gangaraz Madgole, are infested with man-eating tigers to such an extent as to render some special measures being taken for their destruction as a matter of urgent importance. During the last four months upward of forty people have been killed in the vicinity of the police stations of Paderu, Nandapoor, Padawa and Sujankota. In the neighborhood where I am now encamped, which is within the circle of the Lamsinghi police station, upward of thirty-five people have been killed in the last twelve months, and in both places there is a weekly recurrence of deaths from the same cause. The panic that exists here is terrible. People will not go out of their houses after dark. They are obliged to gather in large parties to go to market; villages are deserted; cultivation is pursued under the greatest difficulty and in constant trepidation. This morning I was shown a deserted village, abandoned on account of the tiger terror.

"Recently a man and his wife were plowing a field near this abandoned village, when a tiger attacked the man in the middle of the day. He hit him with a bill-hook, and the tiger turned on the woman and carried her off before his eyes. On the same road I was shown two spots where the tiger carried off two men in one day. Yesterday I was shown a place where a tiger sprang upon a constable, knocked him down, and mauled him so severely that he died the next day. This constable was one of a guard who were escorting about one hundred people home from market. Three days ago a village munsif came to see me, with the story that a tiger got into his yard, in the middle of a village, and seized his wife, and, although he beat it off, the poor woman died the next day.

"I think it likely that this unprecedented human slaughter may arise from an unusual dearth of firearms in the country. It is clear to me that if something is not done to stop these ravages the country side will be gradually depopulated. I should say that at least six villages have been abandoned quite recently from this cause, and this means that lands have fallen out of cultivation, that the people try to live on jungle produce, and, failing in that, go off to the plains as laborers. It is not only the absolute danger to life that we have to think about, but likewise this disastrous stopping of all agricultural operations. It is horrible to contemplate the feelings of a poor laborer going out for his day's work to a field a few hundred yards from his house, with the knowledge about him that there is an even chance of his being carried away from the side of his plow, or that his wife may be seized when she is bringing him his midday meal. Yet this is, and must be, the attitude of mind of every man in this country who pursues the usually peaceful avocation of the husbandman."

FLIGHT OF A HUSKY PRINCESS.

An Old Slaver Tells a Thrilling Story in a Quiet, Candid Way.

(A South Sea Trader's Story in the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Forty schooners go out on an average in the course of the year to some part or other of the South Seas. Money is not yet understood by most of the islanders, though they are beginning to take particular notice of it. What they generally get is tobacco, pipes, calico, American axes, knives, etc. Sometimes, too, I fancy, the "boys" we get are sold to us by others who have captured them, and are glad to get something for them. In a few instances we pick up people who are running away from enemies. This is not common, but I remember one case. Two boats were lying off the island in the usual way, the first close by the beach with the "cover" boat a little way behind it, when a beautiful young woman plunged off a point of rock into the surf, and, after diving under the heavy breakers, reached the smooth water, and soon, catching hold of the gunwale of the first boat, sprang on board.

In make and shape she was one of the finest specimens of the human race I have ever seen; her features small and exceedingly regular, her eyes almost black, with long lashes, and beautiful hands and feet. Her hair was all shaved, with the exception of one tuft of long hair quite on the crown of the head which was rolled up tight in a small tuft. She was in a perfect state of nudity, and as she sat there unabashed, with her hands raised to her head arranging her tuft, she was the most graceful creature I ever saw.

While sitting in the stern sheets of the boat, which was fast distancing the shore, she was casting anxious looks back to the spot from which she had leaped, and of a sudden her beautiful eyes brightened up, and there was a smile that had some sort of devilment in it playing over her face, caused by her having caught sight of her pursuers, three in number, with bow and arrow in hand. The foremost of them went down on his right knee, and the girl motioned the men to look out, and before he could take his aim the boat's sail was run half way up the mast and was a protection for all in the boat. The sail had not been more than a few minutes up before several arrows pierced it and stuck there. This was a signal for the boat's crew to seize their Snider rifles, and the shot caused one man to roll over, and the others instantly took to the bush and no more was seen of them. We landed our fugitive safely on the ship's deck, and she was supplied with clothing and soon apparently at home with her female recruits on board.

How the Michigan Situation Looks to an Outsider.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who has been traveling in Michigan, sends that paper, under date of Flint, September 22, the result of his observations of the political aspect in Michigan. The first paragraph, which states his conclusions, is as follows:

A personal visit to several of the Congressional districts of Michigan, more especially those in the eastern, central and southern portions of the State, permits the conclusion that were the election to be held to-day the verdict would be against Blaine and Alger, and that at least six and possibly seven of the Congressional districts would return Democratic representatives. What may happen between this date and that of the election no one can foresee. That surprises of some kind may be expected is not improbable, and they may be of a character which will materially modify the present situation. But, barring these, the State now may almost certainly be regarded as sure for Begole, and scarcely less certain for the fusion electoral ticket.

No one can witness the sufferings of the baby, without feelings of extreme pity; for these sufferings, however, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is a sovereign remedy.

A LITTLE QUESTIONER.

What do the birdies dream about?
Who paints the roses red?
Why do the pretty stars peep out?
When do they go to bed?
The moon looks like a silver ball,
Who tossed it up the sky?
Why don't the clouds upon us fall?
When it rains do they cry?

Why do the brooks run fast away?
Do fishes ever talk?
Can little frogs their lessons say?
Why don't grasshoppers walk?
Do baby crickets sit up late?
Who teaches them to sing?
Why do the flowers for summer wait?
Where does snow hide in spring?

What do the cows say when they "moo?"
Where do the wee lambs sleep?
What will the bees in winter do?
Why is the sea so deep?
Some parrots are—talk so, I mean:
Mamma says it's absurd;
That little children should be seen
And very seldom heard.

—*New York Independent*

THE GOLDEN ROD.

BY K. S. L.

O, gaily raise your radiant heads,
And wave your gold-fringed banners bright,
While o'er the sun-browned hillside spreads
Your charm that sweetly woos the sight!
The fairest ye of all the throng,
Mild heralds of autumnal days;
In forests dim your light prolong,
O'er fields shine through the mellow haze.

Ye tell us that the trees shall stand
All leafless 'gainst the silent sky,
And birds shall in some Southern land
Renew the songs they here let die.
How oft a rest the toiler finds
By roadsides where your beauty blooms,
And feels his brow refreshed by winds
That gently sway your glowing plumes!

Sometimes upon the mountains wild
Your watch and ward ye fondly keep,
O'er nature's waning life that smiled
Ere storm winds burst with withering sweep.
How oft the towering pine goes down
Beneath the tempest's rushing gale
That passes harmless o'er your crown,
Still bright with yellow blossoms frail.

The splendors of the sun's gay hue,
Gathered from summer's smiling skies,
Ye throw upon the world anew
When autumn's darkening clouds arise.
The brave and generous heart thus sheds,
Where'er in time and earth it dwell,
Beauty and blessing on the heads
Of those who feel its magic spell.

—*Philadelphia Times.*

AN AVOWAL.

There's a word in my heart, dare I tell it?
A dangerous, wonderful word;
It calls, and I hush it and quell it;
It flutters and calls like a bird
Made captive from out of its dark prison.
And begs for a glimmer of light;
Up, up to my throat it is risen,
And poises for flight.

Her eyes are like stars softly shining,
Each one has a sparkle within;
And radiant roses are twining
In cheeks where my kisses have been.
But something of sadness and sorrow,
A shadowy emblem of doom,
Seems whispering, "Wait for the morrow!"
And leaves me in gloom.

One touch of her exquisite fingers,
One pressure of velvet tips,
In memory's mazes still lingers;
One kiss is still fresh on my lips.
But down in my heart in a flutter
A bird dwells to tenderly sing
The song that my lips dare not utter,
The song of a ring,—

A ring wrought of gold, with a jewel
Imbedded within it that tries
To flash back the soft or the cruel
Light locked in her beautiful eyes.
Will she wear it, I wonder, a token
Of all that my heart holds so fast
That the fetters remain yet unbroken
And firm to the last?

There it comes! What a ghost of a shiver
Just ran through my stammering tongue!
And down in my heart there's a quiver
Of something that ought to be sung.
One word—ah, my darling, you know it:
The long captive songster has flown!
Love—love—is the burden: the poet
Loves you—you alone!

—*Frank Dempster Sherman in the Century.*

THE IRON MARKET.

A Weekly Review of the Trade Situation.

If there is any change in the general iron situation since last review it is for the worse rather than better. There is a scarcity of orders reported in every department of the business—furnaces, rolling mills, etc., all being alike affected. The consumptive demand is daily decreasing, and many of the mills which have only been running half time have accumulated a vaststock ahead, with the prospects of disposing of it in the near future not bright, indeed. The outlook for an improvement in the iron ore market is exceedingly discouraging. Stocks at lake ports, Cleveland in particular, are large and increasing. In pig iron the prospects of improvement are even more discouraging than a week ago. The proportion of the puddling capacity employed is very small, and most of the furnaces running only half time, while many are out of blast entirely. The supply of stock in hands of consumers is very light, much lighter, in fact, than those not familiar with the trade are prone to believe. A large amount is held by the banks and insurance companies who were compelled to take it in order to secure themselves, and is offered for sale by them when an opportunity affords. The prices realized are substantially the same as a week ago, as follows:

Neutral Mill	$16 00@16 50, 4 mos
All-Ore Mill	17 00@18 00, 4 "
White and Mottled	15 00@15 50, 4 "
Silvery Iron	17 50@18 50, 4 "
No. 1 Foundry	19 00@20 00, 4 "
No. 2 Foundry	17 00@18 00, 4 "
Cold Blast, Charcoal	25 00@28 00, 4 "
Warm Blast, Charcoal	22 00@24 00, 4 "
Bessemer Iron	18 50@19 00, 4 "

The demand for manufactured iron is still light, and manufacturers continue to complain bitterly of the stagnation existing. Prices are still quoted on a basis of 1.65@1.75c for bars—for first-class stock: No. 24 sheet, 2.85@2.9c; plate, 2.25@2.3c, 60 days; skelp iron is still quoted at 1.75@1.85c.

In the absence of sales we continue to quote muck bar at $29 00@30 00, cash.

The pipes mills are the only establishments in the iron industry beginning to run full time. The demand for wrought iron pipe is active and competition lively, brought about by the numerous gas wells being put down. Prices are quotably unchanged, viz: Discount on black butt-welded pipe, 40 per cent.; on galvanized pipe, 30 per cent.; on black lap-welded pipe, 60 per cent.; galvanized do., 45 per cent.; discounts on boiler tubes, all the way from 52½ to 60 per cent., according to size and character of order; 2-inch oil well tubing, 12c per foot net; 5½-inch casing, 40c per foot, net.

That steel is gradually taking the place of iron is evidenced by the activity in that branch. Prices, however, are irregular and unsatisfactory. Best brands refined cast steel, 9½@10c; do. crucible machinery, 5@5½c; open hearth and Bessemer do., 2¾@3c. A firmer feeling prevails in steel rails, and the opinion gains ground that botton prices have been struck. No recent sales have been heard of, in the absence of which they are quoted at $27@28, cash, at mill.

Old iron rails rule dull. Prices are weak, with a pressure to sell. A sale of 500 tons was recently made at $14 50, with more offered at same figure.

Railway track supplies are exceedingly dull and demand light. The ruling price for spikes seems to be about $2 35, 30 days, but sales are said to have been made recently at considerably less. Spike bars are quoted at $1 65@1 75, and track bolts at 3½@3¾c.

American crop ends are still quoted at $18@18 25. The last sale of foreign reported was at $23 50, delivered in Pittsburgh.

No. 1 wrought scrap is still quoted at $18@19 per net ton, the outside figure for selected; wrought turnings, $14@$15; old car axles, $25@27; cast borings, $12@12 50, gross; old car wheels, $16 50@17, gross ton.

Considerable cutting is said to be going on among mail manufacturers. Some still quote at $2 10, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash, in car lots, while others are said to be taking orders, at $2, same terms.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching; most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is agreeable, sure cure*

ROSECRANS ON BLAINE.

The Rough And Ready Soldier Dissects the Tricky Politician.

Blaine Considered as the Author of the Madigan Circular.

The following letter from General W Rosecrans to Rev. J. S. Early explains itself. Father Early some days ago presented Mr. Blaine a gold headed cane voted him at a Catholic Fair at Highland Falls, New York:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1884.

Rev. Dr. Father:

I never have found much reason to trust a man who openly denies the religion with which he was entrusted. Among the actions upon which our religion lays maledictions are the denial of our Lord and making and loving lies. That Mr. Blaine was brought up by a Catholic mother is well known, and equally well known is it that he has formally denied the Catholic faith and gotten a certificate of his membership of a Congregationalist church from its pastor. While at Augusta, Me., during the latter part of last month a weekly newspaper of that city—Plaisted, ex-Governor, and Morton, proprietors—in a then current number published evidence given under oath by witnesses highly considered for intelligence, conscientiousness and integrity, proving, beyond reasonable question, that in 1875, while Chairman of the Maine Republican State Central Committee, James G. Blaine, now Republican nominee for the Presidency, caused to be printed and secretly circulated where it was expected to do the most good to that party, a circular address to "Protestant Democrats of Maine," and signed "Protestant Democrat," and known as "the Madigan circular," in which he appeals to them and the people of Maine generally against the machinations of the Catholic hierarchy and the secret Society of Jesuits, as planning to secure the political power through Congress for the destruction of our system of common schools, and thus depriving the poor of their only means of education. The circular states that "already they have four United States Senators, one of whom was elected by the use of $100,000 of Jesuit money, and that when there was a threat of investigation he resigned rather than risk an exposure of the secrets of his order." The circular said he was a lay member of the secret Society of Jesuits. Whether he far overestimated the dense ignorance and credulity of those whom the gigantic falsehoods of this circular were designed to dupe is uncertain, but there can be no doubt of the devilishness of its appeal to religious bigotry and fanaticism to secure a miserable party advantage for those who 20 years before had made a vile investment in Know-Nothingism for a similar purpose. Every statement in that circular is a falsehood, directly or by implication.

These facts ought to be known to every citizen, whose duty requires him to vote for President of the United States at the approaching election. They are bound to vote according to the law, and the best of their judgment and conscience, for the common good of the whole country. It is a matter of conscience, above all things to choose an honest Executive. Does any one doubt what the stockholders of any corporation would think of any director who should vote to elect as President of the company a man proven to have been engaged in circulating mean and dastardly calumnies to impose upon the ignorant, the credulous and the unwary for his own creditor advantage? But the voter is one of the trustees of the great corporation known as the United States of America, and votes as such when voting for a President of this great corporation.

By the greatness of the interests involved he is proportionately bound to take care that he chooses for President a man whose antecedents assure everyone he is trustworthy. Can anyone not given over to believe a lie trust a man who got up and clandestinely disseminated this Madigan circular? The enclosed editorial, clipped from the Washington *Post* of this morning, shows how Blaine's *Kennebec Journal* talked of Archbishop Hughes in the days of that great and patriotic citizen's lifetime. When you are told that our President Lincoln got him to go to Europe and exert his influence and intellect to make known in high quarters the real issues of our war for the Union, you will conclude with me that such denunciation of this great Union citizen puts another feather in the cap of this Plumed Knight—*d'industrie*, pecuniary and political—and discredits him as an aspirant for any office of trust, much less for the Presidency of this great and free Republic.

Knowing the circumstances which required you to present that gold-headed cane to Mr. Blaine, but not knowing your views as a voter, I write as I think, and remain, very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

To Rev. J. S. Early, Highland Falls, N. Y.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic: and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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Acting Postmaster General Hatton has issued an order that on and after October 1, 1884, all postoffices of the first-class and their stations or branch offices shall be kept open to the public for the issue and payment of money orders and for the receipt of matter intended for registration and the delivery of registered matter until 6 P. M, every day, except Sundays and legal holidays.

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KIDNEY & LIVER
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IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles,
IT IS RELIABLE In curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.
Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.
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Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delays dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready to use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and proven sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	25	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	$1 00	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Ointment	50
Medicated Paper	25		

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

PARTIES AND THE TARIFF.

Governor CLEVELAND accepts the Democratic platform on the Tariff question, and "cordially approves the same." "So plain a statement," he adds, "needs no supplement or explanation." What more would the *Gazette* have? If he had written columns he could not have said more. Governor CLEVELAND is not one of the wordy and verbose kind. He says what he means with sincerity and brevity, a quality it would be much better if all our public men would learn to imitate. The *Gazette* thinks this sentence from the platform, also accepted by Governor CLEVELAND, means free trade or tariff for revenue only:

We demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

That's sound doctrine. If Federal taxation is not for "public purposes" it must be for "private purposes," and no party, to our recollection, has ever maintained the people of the whole country should be taxed "for private purposes." There are abuses in the existing tariff that "foster monopolies," and in that sense the taxation is for "private purposes." To illustrate: American copper is sold in England less than in the United States, or was some time ago. The high duty enables mine monopolists to export copper and sell it abroad at a cheaper rate than the manufacturer can buy it at home, owing to the excessive protective rate the monopolists have secured. This is taxation for "private purposes" with a vengeance, and is a sample of other abuses in the tariff system both parties at Chicago pledged themselves to reform.

The Democratic position on the tariff, as set forth in the Chicago platform, while recognizing the necessity of tariff reform, declares for incidental protection, and that any changes in the tariff "must at every step be regardful of the labor and capital involved." The quotations we made, and which the *Gazette* falsely alleges are garbled, declare the purpose and policy of the two parties on tariff revision. Here they are again:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.	DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.
We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in national prosperity.	In making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.
The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injury to the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.	Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must at every step be regardful of the labor and capital thus involved.
	The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duties than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

These extracts cover the important point at issue, viz.: On what principle shall the tariff be revised and reformed? Both parties declare revision necessary.

Tariff revision will be made by Congress, and we have no doubt whoever may be elected President, CLEVELAND, BLAINE, BUTLER, ST. JOHN or BELVA, the bill sent the President by Congress will be signed. There is no instance of a President vetoing a tariff law.

The tariff is not the important issue in this canvass. All attempts to make it so have failed.

The supreme question at issue is reform in government and the election of an honest man or a knavish and sordid speculator in legislation.

PROMISE AND REALITY.

"Elect HANCOCK, and there will be "idleness, panper wages and the poor "house for the workingman.

"Elect GARFIELD, and there will be "steady work, better wages and pros-"perity for the workingman."

Millions of cards bearing this warning and promise were circulated by the Republicans in 1880. In his hippodrome tour in Ohio, BLAINE is talking the same sort of nonsense, only he is to be the hero of the promised era of prosperity.

Of course it was a game of cheating in 1880, and will be the same in 1884. It is to humbug workingmen of their votes.

GARFIELD had hardly been inaugurated in 1881, when iron and coal operators, who circulated these cards among their workingmen, united in a combination to "lock-out" their employes and force a reduction of wages. They imported cheap foreign labor from Europe, and cheap negro labor from the South.

General SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, in a letter from the iron and coal region of southeastern Ohio, tells the public how these promises by which voters were humbugged in 1880, have been kept. He says under date:

JACKSON C. H., O., September 26.—* * * A confiding people believed these orators and voted the Republican ticket. How have these promises of better times and better wages been kept and the expectations realized? What are the facts? Most of the furnace fires are out and the tall chimneys are the habitations of owls and bats. The enterprising operators are either bankrupt or in greatly reduced circumstances. The ore diggers are either idle or working at starvation wages. There are hundreds of families in Lawrence and Jackson counties who must have county aid or starve. In Jackson county, rich in mineral resources, in a population of less than 25,000, there are 590 paupers, and five times that number who should have aid to make them comparatively comfortable. To-day, in company with the Hon. Irvine Dugan, an ex-Senator and prominent lawyer of Jackson county, I visited some of the ore banks to learn for myself the condition and prospects of the miners. In all my travels in Europe I have never seen such destitution and want. There I found women and children barefooted, with pick and shovel, working laboriously at the ore banks. The average earnings of the men and women do not exceed twenty-five cents per day, and very many do not get fifteen cents per day, and they are paid in store goods at the merchant's own prices. Flour, bacon and other necessaries of life command from them the highest prices. The operators are not to blame, for they are on the trembling verge of bankruptcy. I asked some of these poor creatures why they did not go and find homes in the West (Not one in a hundred of them own the shanty in which they stay). The reply was: "We cannot get away and can hardly stay where we are."

Many of them feel that they have been misled and deceived, and say if this is protection, they want no more of the same kind. The same orators who made such promises and gave such glowing pictures of the benefits of protection, eight years ago, are now telling them that the present depressed condition of things must be attributed to the fear that the Democrats may get into power and modify the tariff. You may expect large accessions to the Democratic ranks in the mining districts of Ohio. There would be a complete revolution, but for the corrupt use of money. If your readers could witness the destitution and misery brought upon the country by the vicious legislation of the Republican party, they would labor with increased energy and zeal for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and a Democratic Congress. In no other way will these robbed and oppressed toilers be delivered from their cruel bondage.

SOAP AND SUGAR

Mr. BLAINE so overflows with these ingredients of the trieky politicians that in addressing 667,489 people at Fremont, just after he had finished his speech to 493,511 at Monroeville, he eulogized President HAYES, saying:

It was the enviable fortune of your distinguished fellow citizen as President of the United States to leave the people of the country in a far more prosperous condition at the close of his administration than that in which he found them the day of his inauguration, and that he steadily gained in public esteem throughout his whole term of office.

Saying that HAYES "has steadily gained in public estimation," is one of the most bare-faced Blaineisms since the falsehoods he wrote out for WARREN FISHER to sign. We would be glad to leave this to a Republican jury.

The day this declaration was made of HAYES' distinguished services, we have an official report from a Committee of the House of Representatives, charged with the investigation of the Star route swindlers, declaring "that the "amount out of which the Government "was defrauded in the Star route mail "service during HAYES' administration "exceeds $4,000,000." This report also connects BLAINE with the Star route swindlers, in the protection he afforded the SALISBURY and PARKER combination of contractors—the most powerful of the lot—from prosecution, by his influence as a member of GARFIELD'S cabinet. This failure of justice has always been one of the mysteries of the Star route business. *Salisbury is a relative of Blaine's.*

Just how these Republican swindlers, engaged in the Star route business, managed their operations under the virtuous HAYES is stated in this way by the Congressional Committee in its report:

The manner of procuring expedition of contracts was reduced to a science. The affidavits of contractors and others were used as a foundation upon which expedition and increased services were allowed. The brazen effrontery and perjury of these affidavit makers is without parallel in the history of criminal prosecutions. Affidavits signed and sworn to a blank were kept on hand by contractors just as they laid up supplies of grain for their horses. These affidavits were the sole measure of the cost of expedition and no other evidence was required by the department for granting increase services and increases of speed which cost the Government hundreds of thousands or dollars. A stock of those blank affidavits was kept on hand and blanks filled when occasion was required to use them, and papers filed with the department were the basis of securing large and valuable additions to contracts. Thus perjury was made the basis of all the frauds perpetrated.

And all under the virtuous HAYES. The total stealage largely exceeded four millions of dollars. ELKINS, who was the big Indian in handling these swindling contracts, is now in charge of BLAINE'S canvass as managing man, with FRANK JONES as a figure head.

HOW THEY PROTECT.

"Shall American labor be protected?" BLAINE declared in his speech in Ohio on Saturday, was the paramount question.

Why did he not think of that when he voted for the bill legalizing contracts for imported pauper labor?

Why did not his Chairman, FRANK JONES, think of that when he started in as the pioneer importer, under this law BLAINE helped to pass, of cheap contract labor, to take the places of Pittsburgh mechanics?

Why did not the Republican Senate at the last session take into consideration this declaration, "American labor must be protected," and pass the bill previously passed by the Democratic House, prohibiting under heavy penalties the importation of contract labor?

Republican protection is for capital, corporations and monopolies. Not for the workingmen and workingwomen.

Look at the palaces of the monopolists who have grown immensely wealthy by years of protective legislation in their interest.

Is the workingman any better off? Hundreds of thousands are idle, and wages are on the down grade. European labor is imported to take the places of mechanics at lower wages; and these importations in their turn will be compelled to give way to cheaper workmen. It is turkey all the time for the capitalist and crow for the workman. That's the way the Republican party protects. That is why it has the backing of JAY GOULD, VANDERBILT and the other great millionaires.

BLAINE AND THE OHIO MINERS.

Another crooked transaction of BLAINE! Another falsehood to humbug voters! In response to the charge that he had been and was interested in the grinding Hocking valley coal combination, Mr. BLAINE wrote a letter from Bar Harbor in July to Hon. H. S. BUNDY, of Ohio, declaring he had never been the owner of coal or even lands in the Hocking valley or the State of Ohio. This letter was printed with a great flourish in all the BLAINE papers.

We print elsewhere from the N. Y. *Evening Post* indisputable proof that Mr. BLAINE subscribed and paid $25,000 for one share in the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1880; that he received through STEVE ELKINS as late as May 25, 1882, $50,000 of the bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, and in short that this letter to H. S. BUNDY denying such ownership was another glaring falsehood to be added to the already formidable list which stands against him.

BLAINE was, and we have no doubt is to-day, largely interested in the odious monopoly that has been crushing labor and unfeeling poverty-stricken Hungarians to the Hocking valley mining region.

But what a magnificent liar this magnetic statesman is. Here is the evidence in parallel columns, as conclusive of falsehood as anything in the MULLIGAN bateh:

THE FALSEHOOD.

BAR HARBOR, ME., July 22, 1884.

HON. H. S. BUNDY:

In answer to your recent favor, I beg to say that I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or iron land or lands of any character whatever in the Hocking valley or in any part of Ohio, nor have I at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron or land company in the State of Ohio.

* * * * *

J. G. BLAINE.

THE PROOF.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, [13th] 1880.

DEAR SIR: Find enclosed my draft for $25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Touching the interest, I have to ask that whatever it may amount to you will permit its payment to be postponed until some matters between Mr. Lee and myself are definitely adjusted. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Dennison.

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1880.

Received of James G. Blaine $25,187 50, being payment in full for one share in the association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio. This receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared.

J. N. DENISON, Agent.

NEW YORK, May 25, '82

Received of J. Henry Brooks $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company on account of James G. Blaine, numbered from 351 to 400 inclusively.

S. B. ELKINS.

Then followed a powerful argument giving reasons for his change of faith.

"Dear ELKINS," who is running BLAINE'S canvass on corporation money, it will be observed, is his man of all work in his monopoly operations. It does seem from this exposure and what has gone before BLAINE is unable to tell the truth about anything. But such a liar should have a better memory.

We commend these facts to the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania, who know something of the condition of the Hocking valley miners, ground to the dust by the tyrannical corporation in which BLAINE is so largely interested.

BLAINE'S OHIO CIRCUS.

Correspondents of Democratic papers on Monday were refused permission by Mr. J. MULLIGAN BLAINE to accompany his hippodrome through Ohio, from Cleveland. They were ordered off the train. BLAINE, like BARNUM, wants a unanimous report on the thousands who turn out to his show, and no flaw in the manufactured enthusiasm. This is one of smart JIM'S ways of working the press. We observe that in his later speeches, as he grows more desperate, he falls back on his Maine tactics of slandering and lieing about the Democracy. For a while he simulated a certain propriety of expression in speaking of his opponents; but, as he could never see a chance of plunder in Congress without embarking in it, so his old habit of political falsehood returns to him. It is needless to remark BLAINE says nothing of the MULLIGAN letters. There they stand; the evidence in his own handwriting he is no more fit to be President than was BILL TWEED. His hippodrome is to withdraw attention from such serious matters by a circus performance.

THE Republican National Committee apply for cash to JAY GOULD, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, CYRUS W. FIELD, RUSSELL SAGE, C. P. HUNTINGTON, D. O. MILLS; to monopolies and pampered corporations; to national bankers who receive their charters through favoritism; to Star route thieves, and to poor, bulldozed Federal clerks who give grudgingly and at the cost of necessaries for their families; to Banker MORTON, who received a mission for raising the corruption fund of 1880 and is called home to earn a re-appointment by raising a similar fund for 1884. The money contributed by most of these subscribers to the Republican fund is taken not out of their own pockets but out of the pockets of others—earned, not legitimately but by gambling speculations and official dishonesty. It is given not to vindicate a principle but to aid a corrupt, tattooed candidate who if elected will help all the monopolists, corporation magnates and official rascals in the country to rob the people and the Government more recklessly and grandly than ever.

NOT since we had the picture of Mr. BLAINE on his knees before MULLIGAN, with tears in his eyes, begging for those terrible letters, has there been anything quite so pathetic in the career of the Knight of the White Feather as the incident narrated by the graphic correspondent, who forms an important part of the great hippodrome. It is supposed to narrate the meeting of Mr. BLAINE and Mrs. GARFIELD, on the stoop of her Cleveland residence:

"My dear Mrs. Garfield," he said, as they clasped hands.

Scarcely audible words were spoken for a few minutes. Mrs. Garfield's eyes brimmed with tears, and Mr. Blaine hastily turned aside. The stout-hearted man from Maine was on the point of weeping. Two tears were ready to fall. With an effort he drew the attention of all to an imaginary object in the distance, whipped out his handkerchief and applied it vigorously to his eyes. Then he was himself again. It was a pathetic meeting, and all who witnessed it were visibly moved.

It was a great thing the saving of those "two tears ready to fall" from the furrowed cheek of the man from Maine. The great actor was in his happiest mood, for having his "Boswell" with him, he knew he was playing to a big newspaper audience.

THE MULLIGAN letters appear to follow the BLAINE hippodrome. The newsboys, with their usual smartness, have caught on, and invade Republican meetings and BLAINE receptions with the cry: "Here's your MULLIGAN letters—BLAINE wants you to read them.' At Toledo both parties had great meetings on Monday and BLAINE found himself surrounded by thousands of Democrats, whose meeting had been first arranged. A dispatch says:

It would be hard to describe the scenes enacted. The rival processions, one Democratic and one Republican, marched and counter-marched through the principal streets. Eight thousand Democrats assembled in front of the Boody House while Mr. Blaine was at dinner and cheered enthusiastically for Cleveland and Hendricks. At certain street intersections the two rival processions became badly mixed. Musicians were perplexed as to which party they were aiding in the demonstration. The spectators were bewildered. Applause for Cleveland and cheers for Blaine were mingled as one mighty roar. It is estimated that over 100,000 people witnessed the processions. A Democratic mass meeting was held in White's Hall at 3 o'clock.

BLAINE, it will be observed, is introducing new features in our Presidential contests. It would not be a surprise if trouble would come from these excited gatherings. BLAINE would wade through bloodshed (by substitute) for a sensation that would help his sinking cause.

MR. BLAINE sums up what he says is the Republican creed in this way:

1. Peace with the whole world.
2. Commercial extension in every practicable direction.
3. Encouragement of every form of American industry.
4. Protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

To which we file the following exceptions:

1. Bully a weak power like Peru in the interest of a guano claim while humbly truckling to England's imprisonment of American citizens.

2. Evidenced by the disappearance from the ocean, under Republican rule, of the American commercial marine.

3. Evidenced by idle mills, unemployed thousands, wages on the down grade, imported contract labor, and troops to maintain order in the mining regions of Ohio.

4. Take the testimony of MCSWEENEY, WALSH, CONNOR and others in British jails, with BLAINE even refusing to notice or answer the appeals of their distressed families.

DUDLEY resigns a $5,000 office, the resignation to take effect after the Presidential election. Then he is detailed for the work of corruption in Ohio, there to stay, ignoring the duties of his office until after the election. DUDLEY don't see it, we suppose, but he is stealing from the Treasury to-day at the rate of twenty dollars a day. When he became Commissioner of Pensions, two years ago, he made a little address to his clerks, of which the following is an extract:

In return for the pay you receive for your services you owe the Government and the almost despairing claimants before this office six and one-half hours of honest, industrious labor every working day, except Saturday, and five and one-half hours on that day, and any encroachments you may make upon that time for any purpose, or upon any excuse, save only actual sickness or leave of absence, is at the expense of your personal honesty.

DUDLEY resigns, to take effect two months' hence, but is drawing a salary "at the expense of his personal honesty," while he goes to Ohio to "whoop 'er up" for BLAINE.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, a leader of the Allegheny county bar, and one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the Commonwealth, died at his residence, at Sewickley, Tuesday. This news will be received with profound regret. He had many earnest friends, while the admirers of his keen intellect and forensic skill and accuteness could be counted by the thousands, among the intelligently appreciative of this and other communities. To great experience at the bar, he added thorough culture in the graces of classic and contemporaneous literature, making him a most delightful and instructive companion.

JOHN KELLY speaks for Tammany and pledges its united and hearty support to the Democratic national ticket, at the same time places a distinct local ticket in the field for the city of New York, without asking help from Irving Hall or County Democracy, representing other organizations. This leaves Tammany in a favorable position to trade with the Republicans if they desire.

WILLIAM LILLY, of the Valley of the Lehigh, who has recently been put upon the Republican electoral ticket, is reported to have a large pecuniary interest in the "pluck-me store" system, by which miners are fleeced out of their earnings. Yet Mr. LILLY is an advocate of protection to American industry. So is Mr. JONES, the original importer of contract labor.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER DEAD

The Distinguished Jurist Expires at His Home Tuesday Evening.

Brief Sketch of Cases Which Made Him Famous—His Life From Childhood.

Marshall Swartzwelder, one of the oldest and brightest legal luminaries at the Pittsburgh bar, and perhaps the most widely known lawyer in the State, is dead. He passed peacefully away Tuesday evening at his residence in Sewickley. About two months ago Mr. Swartzwelder met with an accident a few steps from his home, which doubtless hastened his death. While walking to the rear of his residence late in the evening he stumbled over some obstacle and broke his leg. He was confined to his room from that time until his death, the secondary cause of which was congestion of the brain.

Deceased was born in March, 1819, at Hagerstown, Maryland. His father was a minister and business man of that place. He moved to Pittsburgh when Marshall was a mere boy. The latter was sent to a private school in this city where he received the rudiments of his education. After spending several years at school, young Marshall was sent back by his parents to Hagerstown. Here he remained until entering Dickinson College, where his education was completed. The young man then returned for a second time to his native place and entered at once upon the study of law, having evinced during early years a natural adaptation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar at Hagerstown in 1840, and soon afterward was admitted to practice in the courts of Baltimore. He then joined his parents at Pittsburgh, and formed a partnership with Walter Forward, in those days one of the leading practitioners at the bar. This partnership was continued for several years, the firm of Forward & Swartzwelder establishing one of the most lucrative practices in the city. Mr. Swartzwelder was brought prominently before the political world in 1848, when he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. In this capacity he served with deserved credit to himself and his constituents for a couple of terms. It was during his service in this office that the amendment of 1850 was passed, which provides for the election of the judges of the county courts. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about this reform in the judiciary. His political mission being apparently accomplished, he at once settled down to the practice of his profession. He soon became more arduous than ever in his studies. Up to 1855 Mr. Swartzwelder's practice was chiefly confined to the civil courts, and it was in this capacity he laid the foundation for that brilliant career which awaited him. Along about 1855 he branched off into criminal practice, and was soon the recognized leader of the profession in all intricate cases requiring more than ordinary care and ability. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jones, for the murder of a man named Campbell, which was tried in 1857, gave him an opportunity to show his legal tact and acumen. This case he has frequently referred to as the first stepping stone in his pathway to fame in criminal cases. Next came the case of Richard Jones for the killing of a woman named Mary Delaney. It was tried in 1859. Mr. Swartzwelder appeared for the defense and secured a verdict of murder in the second degree, although all the elements of a higher grade were clearly proven. The trial of a man named Stein for the murder of Roberts a resident of Temperanceville, resulted in another victory for the now celebrated jurist. Then came the noted Richards homicide case, the Ortwein and Sammy McClain murder trials, which are still fresh in the minds of the public. These are only a few of the numberless cases with which Mr. Swartzwelder's name was associated as defending counsel. The last homicide case in which the venerable jurist appeared was that of Jimmy Nutt for the killing of Nicholas Lyman Dukes. He submitted a hypothetical case to the court, which was considered a masterpiece of lodgic.

It is a noticeable feature of this great lawyer's criminal practice that only one of the many murderers he defended suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The victim was Ortwein, and Mr. Swartzwelder was pressed into the case by the court. It is said he was more deeply affected by the loss of this client than he would have been at losing a year's practice.

Mr. Swartzwelder's greatest efforts at the bar were made between 1857 and 1865. He was pitted frequently against such eminent jurists as Judge Shaler, Samuel W. Black, W. W. Irwin, R. Biddle Roberts, Henry Megraw, John D. Mahon, Swope, Darrah and others. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and Mr. Swartzwelder sprung into prominence as criminal lawyer almost simultaneously. They have always been warm personal friends. In his professional capacity Mr. Swartzwelder possessed rare attainments, he spoke with a dramatic effect and an eloquence which, although at times seemed studied to a close observer, had nevertheless its weight with a jury. As a scholar he perhaps shone brightest. Few men have so closely devoted themselves to the study of the languages, literature and science. As a companion he was eagerly sought after by all who formed his acquaintance, and was always entertaining. In politics he had independent proclivities. His last vote for President was cast for Hancock. Deceased leaves a wife, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Swartzwelder, who survives her husband, was a sister of Richard Cowan, of Philadelphia, and neice of Judge Shaler.

German View of Cleveland

(From the Vienna Freie Presse, September 1.)

It would be idle to presume that all the German-Americans are Republicans. True they fought on the side of the Union during the war on the abolition of slavery, but the events of a quarter of a century have caused them to change their political views until to-day the majority of them have wandered into the Democratic ranks. That they will vote for Cleveland—and more that they will go through fire and water for him—cannot be gainsaid. In this campaign a large number of the German Republicans have left the old flag and principally to vote for the Democratic candidate, Cleveland, and intend to go solidly against Blaine. This condition of affairs is of the greatest importance, because in all probability a great deal depends upon the German-American vote. With but few exceptions the entire German press is with Cleveland. All the leading ones have declared out and out for him. For this reason, if we can consider the German vote as the balance of the power, the chances of Blaine are very dark and the days of Republican rule in the United States are numbered.

From the Reverend Clergy.

Among the many ministers of the gospel who have been helped by Brown's Iron Bitters, the Rev. E. A. Spring, Corydon, Iowa, says: "I used it for general ill health and found it a great help." Rev. Jas. McCarty, Fort Stevenson, Dakota, says: "It cured me of severe dyspepsia and increased my weight twenty-five pounds." The Rev. Mr. Offey, New Bern, N. C., says he has taken it, and considers it one of the best medicines known. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, Hingham, Wis., says: "After a long sickness from lung fever, I used Brown's Iron Bitters and gained strength." So throughout the States with hundreds and hundreds of other clergymen.

A PICTURE OF CLEVELAND.

How the Governor Appears in the Executive Mansion at Albany.

(Albany Special to the Chicago News, Rep.)

The Executive mansion is situated about a quarter of a mile from the State Capitol, and if Governor Cleveland never takes any more exercise than walking to and from it to his home, his weight will remain unreduced whether he is elected to the Presidency or not. Mental worry will never bring a loss of flesh to the calm, self-possessed man I saw to-night. On sending in my card I was ushered into the parlor where Governor Cleveland had received the notification of his nomination. From the library across the hall came the murmur of voices, which stopped as the servant presented a card which represented the freedom of the press. The library had the air of being used, the parlor felt and looked like the spare room of an old fashioned country house. Every article of furniture wore an expression of grim determination not to appear pleasant. Presently the Governor entered. He is something under six feet tall and very thick set everywhere. His dress answered all of the descriptions I have seen of it—a plain black Prince Albert, with white shirt front and black tie. There is more character in his face than the photograps and lithographs credit it with. It is heavy, but the lines of the forehead and above the eyes betoken thought. The latter are set well apart, and the former is broad and full. His hair is rather scant on top, and a little forelock divides the upper part of his forehead with its thin partition. Neither is his moustache the thick butcher boy looking thing it is pictured. It is not very heavy and is characterless. The mouth beneath it is a strong, decided feature of the man's face. It is not very refined in its lines, but it is calm, resolute and fearless. No one would think of suggesting sentiment in connection with Gov. Cleveland's mouth. He has a strong aquiline nose. In personal address he is quite dignified and self-possessed. His voice is pleasant, without having any extraordinary charm. He talks easily and does not answer a question or suggestion without seeming to turn it over soberly in his mind. I should say that careful deliberation and inflexible self-will were the two chief traits of the man I talked to this Sunday night. Any attempt to hurry him to a conclusion on a subject he was considering would apparently be as futile as to move him from a course he had determined to follow. He is not the kind of a man to be unduly elated should he be elected, nor will he be overwhelmed if the ballots are against him next November.

As to our conversation, it was regarding the chance in the West. He was gratified to learn that all the Independent Republicans there could not be put under Joe Medill's umbrella, but was cautious about expressing any opinion. He seemed quietly confident of the result, but with a touch of Macbeth's philosophy; that if fate would make him President fate will see that it is done.

POPULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

How Money Is Coming In to the Democratic Campaign Fund.

(New York Special.)

Among the subscriptions received by the National Democratic Committee to the Popular Campaign Fund in Monday's mail were one for $100 from Omaha, Neb.; one for $100 from Kalamazoo, Mich.; one for $74 from Jerseyville, Ill.; two for $50 each—one from Leesburg, Va., and one from Detroit, Mich. "A Republican sends $4 without name or address. A Brooklyn manufacturer writes: "I send $25 toward the expenses of Cleveland's election and especially for distributing truth among the workmen. I find the Republicans spreading lies among my men about the true Democratic doctrine of protecting, labor and placing higher duties upon luxuries than on necessities. Sensible manufacturers, who want good business openings for enterprising men, not millionaires, should be Democrats, and surely all workmen should!"

From Kalamazoo, Mich.: "I send my second day's collection, $40, toward 'turning the rascals out.'" From Oshkosh, Wis.: "I send $4. Democrats who year after year have marched to the polls to certain defeat for the sake of their principles, should be willing to contribute a few dollars to meet, by fair means, the five-dollar-bill-bribe arguments of the Republican monopolists."

A letter from Metropolis, Ill., inclosing $25 says: "If we did not fully realize the importance of counteracting the corrupt methods the Republicans will employ in the October States we of this county would not think of sending any means abroad, as we are some six or seven hundred votes in the minority in the county, three or four hundred in the Senatorial district and one thousand in the Congressional district. Yet if you will give us a victory in Ohio in October we think we can give to the Democracy two Representatives from this Senatorial district and a member of Congress from this (Twentieth) district." From Paris, Ill.: "I inclose $2. We feel very confident of Illinois." From Towson, Md.: "I inclose $25 as my response to the address which I have just read. I am not connected with any committee and contribute on my own hook." From Leesburg, Va.: "I send $50 to help. After the October election send us Sam Randall, Col. Fellows and S. S. Cox to stir us up and help bury the corruptionists." From Platte City, Mo.: "Inclosed find $19 to help the fight, but don't tell my name to anyone in Maine, as I don't want to lose my place." From a Chicago Republican: "$10 to help to beat James G. Blaine, whose defeat is necessary to good government and to the welfare of the Republican party."

The following, without date or signature: "The $4 inclosed is for the fund to help the election of an honest man, Grover Cleveland, of New York. May the great Almighty favor his success. This is from one who never voted any other than the Republican ticket until this time." From Worthington, Minn.: "I have concluded that a man who can lend $25,000 on collateral security, sell his collateral for $32,000, and afterward turn around and collect the debt, thus making $56,000 out of $25,000, is altogether too smart to be President of the United States. I inclose $4 to assist in defeating the writer of the Fisher-Mulligan letters." From South Rockwood, Mich.: "Inclosed please find a check for $50 to help the good work along, trusting that your labor may be successful. We are confident that we will carry Michigan." From Jerseyville, Ill.: "Seventy-four dollars from twenty-seven subscribers in response to address soliciting contributions to restore the Government to the people and let them see the books."

The Rumor Was False.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The reports that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company intends using the right of way of the Seaboard and Western Railroad Company from Ashland to Pittsburgh, or building an independent line between these points, is emphatically denied by the Lehigh Valley officials. They state that they are entirely satisfied with the present traffic arrangements in that quarter.

Give Them a Chance

If the thousands and tens of thousands of weak and weary sufferers throughout the land, who, in spite of care and skill, are steadily drifting downwards, could have the benefit of that singularly Vitalizing Treatment now so widely dispensed by Drs. Starkey & Palen, of **1109** Girard street, Philadelphia, the help, and ease, and comfort it would bring to wasting bodies and depressed spirits would be blessings beyond price. If, reader, you have an invalid wife, or mother, or daughter, or sister, or any one who is under your care or dependent upon you, and to whom life has become a burden through weakness and pain, consider seriously whether you are not bound, in both love and duty, to give this sufferer a chance of recovery, or, at least, the blessing of ease from pain. You are offered the amplest means of information in regard to this new Treatment. If you can examine testimony without prejudice, and can weigh evidence with judgment and discrimination, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen for such proofs in documents and reports of cases as will enable you to fairly examine and decide for yourself. They will be promptly supplied.

LABOR'S HARD LOT.

Oliver Bros. and Phillips' Employes to be Reduced.

The Line Drawn at the Dollar Mark. A Strike Probable.—What the Workers Say.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1884.

The continued depression in business, the shrinkage in values of all products, the close competition for orders, have, as all our employes know, prevented us operating our works full time. We have determined to make an effort to recover trade taken from us by competitors having lower pay-lists than we have, and to regain and secure orders sufficient to run our works full time.

We are therefore reluctantly compelled to reduce all wages, from managers to the lowest on the list, salaried or otherwise—excepting only the yearly contract scale labor—twelve and a half per cent.

Running short time is unprofitable to both workman and employer. We expect by this reduction to make full time, and to pay our men more money in the aggregate than heretofore.

This reduction to go into effect Monday, October 6 inst. OLIVER BROS. & PHILLIPS.

A copy of the above circular, comprehensive and eloquent, was last night handed to each and every employe of the large manufacturing firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips. The notice was a surprise to all. No one anticipated a reduction in the wages already down to hard pan. The proposed reduction excited labor circles throughout the two cities. Wherever a knot of laboring people were found last night, Oliver Bros. & Phillips' proposed reduction was the theme of their talk. "What does it mean?" "Ain't wages low enough already?" and kindred expressions were heard on all sides. Almost everybody who discussed the subject had a theory for the firm's conduct. The excitement over the affair was not confined exclusively to the laboring people. Politicians high in their party's councils were considerably agitated over it.

"I declare I don't understand it," said one. "Close competition for orders is given as the cause for the reduction." "That don't sound exactly right to me. Where is the competition? Surely we have no foreign competition or am I to understand that manufactories are so crowded into the United States that there is no longer room for them; that they are cutting themselves at the expense of the working people. They all want protection and they have been protected from the foreign enemy, but they have spread out and have grown to be a large family, and they are knifing themselves just to see their employes bleed. They have had protection until they have been fostered into one vast family of monopolists, and they have been gradually reducing the wages of their employes and will continue to do so till under the system capital will own labor. That's the direction in which the whole system drifts," concluded the speaker. Other politicians expressed themselves freely on the subject.

A visit was made to Oliver Bros. & Phillips Sixteenth street mill by a POST reporter last evening. The employes were very much exercised over the reduction and will, in all probability, strike. Not less than 2,500 men will be affected. The reduction applies to all the mills operated by the firm, including the wire, chain and bolt works. The laborers were being paid at the rate of $1 12½ cents per day. The notice, as will be seen, contemplates a reduction to $1 per day. It is claimed by the employes to be both unjust and unnecessary.

One of the bosses, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, is very indignant at the way the firm is treating their men. Speaking of the matter he said:

"Why did not the firm give us two weeks' notice, as is customary in such cases. Instead of that they spring a reduction on us to take effect within five days of notice thereof. They are evidently trying to take advantage of the worst paid men in their employ and think they will be able to force them into accepting the reduction."

"What do you think will be the outcome of the trouble?" was asked.

"Well, there is one thing certain, this cut in wages will be vigorously opposed, and will make a large number of votes for the Democratic party. The majority of the workmen are Republicans, but I am convinced that a canvass of the Sixteenth street mill alone would show a change of 200 votes to the Democrats. Why, every man of us is disgusted. The idea that Harry Oliver, the Iron Prince, who traveled all over the country at the expense of the Government for the purpose of adjusting the tariff, would now summarily threaten the men who do his slave work with a reduction to a dollar a day seems ridiculous. We are obliged to listen to a great many high sounding pretentious and fallacious arguments regarding the tariff question, but I tell you this reduction is an argument which knocks all others higher than a kite with the workingmen. It comes home to the laborer himself and to his family, and shows the false doctrines preached by the Republicans in their true light. I understand that the firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips subscribed $25,000 to the National Republican Committee a few days ago, for the purpose of bolstering up a high tariff. It may be they are now trying to make up this amount by depriving the laboring man of his daily bread.

"Looking at the matter in a political light, I should say Harry Oliver has made an ass of himself. If he is anything of a politician, he should know that this move would be fatal to the Republican party in this section of the State. Mr. Oliver has given an issue to the politicians in this neck of the woods which will necessitate an early return of Pig Iron Kelley."

Councilman E. S. Kennedy, of the South Side, who is frequently thrown in contact with the labor element, stated that he had never heard more dissatisfaction expressed with the Republican party by the workingmen. "Why," said he, "I have talked with upwards of a hundred of the men affected by the proposed reduction, and they one and all declared that they have thrown aside whatever love was left in them for the Republican party. I never before saw the labor element so thoroughly aroused. It seems to have been the last straw necessary to break the camel's back. It has unmasked the hypocrisy of so-called friends of labor. I don't believe Judge Kelly or others of his ilk will ever again have the audacity to address the bone and sinew element of the community on the tariff question. The fallacious theory that a high protective tariff is necessary to the existence of the workingman is thoroughly exploded by the reduction at Oliver Bros. & Phillips' mill. I must confess surprise, however, at Harry Oliver making such a rash break on the eve of a Presidential election. I thought he was too shrewd to do such a thing. The cry of high protection and constant work will not jingle merrily in the ears of the down-trodden laborers who will now be forced to accept $1 a day or starve. That scare-crow which has frightened into the Republican ranks a large majority of the working people, loses its power when men have to work for $1 a day, and their employers can afford to give $25,000 to the success of the Republican party."

IN the past thirty years there have been many remedies advertised for the cure of kidney and liver troubles and diseases of the Urinary organs. Of only one can it be said that "it is never known to fail." That one is HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY.

SPRINGER'S REPORT.

How the Star Route Prosecution Was Conducted.

Contractors Who Stole Millions Allowed to Go Unpunished.

Bliss' Attempts to Shield Ex-Senator Kellogg.

A Scathing Arraignment of Official Dishonesty and Fraud.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, which during the session of Congress investigated the Star route prosecutions, has completed its report for submission to the House on reassembling. The report is signed by Messrs. Springer (Chairman), Van Alstyne, Hemphill, Fyan and Crisp, the Democratic members of the committee. It details at length the history of the Star route frauds from Hayes' administration down to the time of the commencement of the suits, and declares that the frauds upon the service could not have been committed without the knowledge, co-operation and assistance of Thomas J. Brady, and that not only the contractors, but many other persons in high official position in the Government, were either criminally cognizant of the frauds or guilty participants therein. It declares that the amount out of which the Government was defrauded in the Star route mail service during Hayes' administration exceeds $4,000,000. At one time the Government was paying $450,000 per year for carrying mails to offices that yielded less than $12,000 revenue. The story of the attempt to arbitrate the Salisbury and Parker cases is told at some length, and the report has the following to say concerning these combinations:

THE SALISBURY COMBINATION.

"It appears from the evidence that the two most powerful combinations of post route contractors were known as the Salisbury and Parker combinations. All efforts at procuring indictments against these parties failed. A material witness against Salisbury was one Thomas A. McDavitt, a nominal contractor for the principals, who held a large amount of expedited service. It seems that McDevitt had been indicted in Philadelphia for fraudulent bidding on certain routes in Texas, a matter distinct from those in which his evidence was chiefly sought. Woodward was directed by Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James to procure an affidavit from McDevitt as to his knowledge of fraud in the Salisbury cases. McDevitt made a full statement of the facts within his knowledge and was given by Woodward an implied promise of immunity in consideration of his making full disclosures. The binding force of this implied promise was recognized by James and MacVeagh. McDevitt added he would freely communicate any further information within his knowledge whenever called upon by the Government. Notwithstanding this full disclosure on the part of McDevitt and the implied promise of immunity which he had received from Woodward the Philadelphia indictment was pressed to trial and McDevitt was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one year. Woodward protested to the President and Attorney General that in the trial and conviction of McDevitt the solemn pledges of the Government had been broken, and urged executive clemency in his behalf, which was not granted. Woodward testifies also that McDevitt was the witness he should have relied upon to break into the Salisbury combination and show their methods of doing business, and that he was the only witness accessible to make proof against this powerful combination, but that the Government took that witness and sent him to the penitentiary.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEFRAUDED.

The report continues: "The manner of procuring expedition was reduced to a science. The affidavits of contractors and others were used as a foundation upon which expedition and increased services were allowed. The brazen effrontery and perjury of these affidavit makers is without parallel in the history of criminal prosecutions. Affidavits signed and sworn to in blank were kept on hand by contractors just as they laid up supplies of grain for their horses. These affidavits were the sole measure of the cost of expedition and no other evidence was required by the department for granting increase services and increases of speed which cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. A stock of those blank affidavits was kept on hand and blanks filled when occasion was required to use them, and papers filed with the department were the basis of securing large and valuable additions to contracts. Thus perjury was made the basis of all the frauds perpetrated."

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the employment and compensation of attorneys. The amount paid for this purpose, as far as ascertained, was $144,846, of which George Bliss received $57,732. A review of Merrick's testimony in explanation of the failure of the Government to secure conviction in the two Star route trials is given, but the report says the committee had not time to pursue the investigation of the rumored attempts to bribe jurors.

In reference to the contractors not indicted, the report says:

"From a tabular statement from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General the amount which it is claimed could be recovered from the Salisburys and Parkers is $564,403. While the record of evidence in the Post-office Department was meagre against the Salisburys and Parkers, yet the evidence subsequently procured through special agents sent out for the purpose showed that the operations of these parties as contractors were glaringly fraudulent, and that they should have been indicted and convicted and prosecuted in civil suits for the recovery of large sums illegally obtained from the Government. Some mysterious and powerful influences must have operated to secure their immunity."

BLISS AND THE KELLOGG CASE.

The next subject considered is relative to the failure to indict ex-Gov. Kellogg, and the report says that George Bliss seemed to oppose the efforts looking toward such an indictment, and upon this point continues as follows:

"There is a wide issue of veracity between Bliss and members of the Grand Jury as to the efforts made by Bliss to secure an indictment against Kellogg. The foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Willard, Edmonston, Stewart and Truesdell appeared before the committee, and each corroborating the other, stated substantially that Bliss, after the evidence of Walsh had been concluded before the Grand Jury, stated that James B. Price was expected to arrive in the city the following day, and would appear before the jury as a witness for the Government in that case, and secured an adjournment over one day on that account. This was on Friday, and the promise was that on Saturday Price would appear as a witness, intimating that Price's testimony was necessary to make out the Government's case. On Saturday when the jury met Bliss announced the failure of Price to appear, and was compelled to submit the case on the evidence already taken. The jury then voted not to present the indictment. Bliss stated he did not promise Price's attendance, but might have said to the jury that the case would be stronger when tried before a petit jury, for then they expected to have Price as a witness for the Government. But each of the grand jurors above mentioned was positive that this was not what Bliss said.

"It further appears from the evidence of Merrick and Ker that at the time this grand jury was in session the Government had no knowledge whatever that Price would ever be a witness in its behalf. He was then under indictment for conspiracy, and no proposition had been received to accept him as a witness at that time." The report goes on to show how when Kellogg was brought to trial, the Government case against him failed because the court held his offense consisted in the receipt of drafts and was barred by the statutes limitations. "It is due to Kellogg to state that he appeared before the committee at his own instance, July 1, and made a full explanation under oath of his transactions with Walsh and Price. Kellogg's statement before the committee having been made on the 1st of July, and the session having adjourned on the 7th, the committee was unable to further investigate the matter."

CLOSE OF THE REPORT.

The remainder of the report is taken up with the question of civil suits, the removal of local officers in the District of Columbia and the retirement of Attorney General MacVeagh. In conclusion the report says: "Your committee is of the opinion that there were many causes which operated to prevent the successful prosecution of the Star route offenders. Whatever these causes may have been, it is doubtless true that those who will take pains to read carefully the testimony taken by your committee on this subject, comprising nearly a thousand pages of printed matter, will reach different conclusions. There was great diversity in the testimony, and many contradictions will be found, wholly irreconcilable upon any other theory than that of wilful perjury. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of this investigation to state that while the evidence against the Star route contractors and public officials was strong and conclusive as to their guilt and that the Government was defrauded of large sums of money, and that large sums were also expended to secure indictments and conviction, yet no person was convicted or punished and no civil suits have as yet been instituted to recover the vast sums illegally and fraudulently obtained from the public treasury."

U. S. MARSHAL'S ACCOUNTS

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The majority report of the Springer Committee on United States Marshals' accounts is made public. It it signed by the Democratic members, and says:

A stream never rises above its source, and as long as those who possess the power of appointing these officers have no appreciation of the true dignity of the public service, and regard offices only as rewards to be bestowed upon their most unscrupulous political allies, there is not much reason to hope for any great improvement in the character of our appointed officials. The testimony before the committee clearly shows that utter ineffeciency and criminal practices have prevailed in many parts of this branch of the public service for many years past, and that the Government has been a heavy loser thereby. There is a rameness as also a variety in the testimony. The investigation reveals the wonderful unanimity with which these officers of almost every grade, and in several districts of the country, have plundered the public Treasury by false, fraudulent and fictitious charges, and yet the variety in the ways and means by which they have worked their schemes is equally curious, and shows that they have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to find modes of accomplishing the one unhallowed purpose of getting money they were not entitled to. They have charged for arrests not made, for travel not performed, for expenses not incurred, and for guards not employed. They have knowingly rendered false accounts against the Government, misappropriated public funds, become defaulters to the Government and to the courts, increased accounts after they were made up, arrested persons upon false charges worked up by themselves, extorted money from private citizens and in ways without number have swindled the Government and oppressed the people.

PROSTITUTING THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Numerous illegal acts are cited on the part of marshals in Southern States in proof of the above charges, and the report calls special attention to the practice of exhibiting the ingenuity of officers in evading the law and the shameful prostitution of the power of their office for unworthy ends. Frivolous and vexatious prosecutions had been so common that an effort was made to stop them, and an order issued that no United States' commissioner should issue a warrant of arrest in internal revenue cases without an affidavit from an internal revenue officer, that he had examined the case and that a prosecution should be had. In order to evade this, deputy marshals secured appointments as revenue officers, so as to be able to make the official affidavit required. They then worked up cases as deputy marshals, signed the affidavits as deputy collectors, and then served the warrants as deputy marshals, in this way completely nullifying the order made for the protection of citizens. It would be difficult to devise a scheme by which the dearest rights of citizens could be more thoroughly trampled under foot.

After reciting some of the cases of official corruption in the South and West, the report has this to say of John Hall, ex-Marshal of Western Pennsylvania:

"He actually returned as earned during the nine years of his incumbency $33,303, when, in fact, he has really earned $18,961. This spirit of peculation seemed at one time about to reach up to the examiners of the Department of Justice. We may well agree," says the report, "with the chief examiner in saying that the abuses of the fee system are not confined to any district or section of country, but are, with a few notable exceptions, so prevalent and so odious that it is not to be wondered that deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been shot down as if they were enemies of the people. Such a systematic scheme of defrauding the public and harrassing peaceable citizens of the country is, of course, without possible justification or excuse. It does seem that if those high in position and having the appointing power had made any reasonable effort to secure honest and capable men, they would have met with better success. In fact, it is hard to understand how any man, unless himself an expert in these wicked practices, and skilled in discriminating between bare men, could have succeeded in selecting so many disreputable public officials. But the very peculiar civil service rules adopted in the appointment and promotion of this class of officials will doubtless account for some of the bad results."

ONE OF ARTHUR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The report here names several officials who were rewarded by promotion or otherwise in spite of illegal acts, and says:

"With such a system of selection and advancement of officials, it is not to be wondered at that the country has been cursed with rulers whose least heinous crime was that of public plundering. Probably the most remarkable case of this way of rewarding bad characters was that of Judge Conger, formerly Associate Justice of the Territory of Montana. Charges of such a serious nature, well known to the public, were made against him that he was suspended from office. There were two petitions forwarded to the President in connection with this matter. One asking for the retirement of the Judge was signed by 216 citizens, representing 75 per cent. of the taxable property of Gallatin county. The other, asking for his restoration to the bench, was signed by fifty-nine persons, of whom nine were then under indictment in court for fraud and one for withholding county records. One had been several times arrested for larceny and an other was being then pursued for the theft of sixteen horses, and of the remainder twenty-nine were saloon keepers and gamblers of Miles City. In the face of these facts, the President of the United States, in the exercise of the functions of the high office held by him, deemed it his duty to the people of this great country to restore Judge Conger to the bench."

The report recommends the abolition of the corrupting fee system, and fixing definite salaries for United States District Attorneys and Marshals, and closes with the statement that "the investigations have disclosed a wanton waste of public revenues and criminal disregard of the rights and safeguards of the people."

It Was a Success.

Prof. Guenther, of Toerge's orchestra, is highly pleased with the result of the past concert season. He says that their indebtedness at the opening of the season amounted to $19,000, $14,000 of which has been paid out of the receipts and subscriptions of the past year.

HOCKING VALLEY.

One of Blaine's Falsehoods to Pacify the Miners

Whom Grinding Capitalists Have Made Destitute and Starving.

He Buys $25,000 Stock and Then Denies It.

The Republican Candidate Convicted of Wilful Deception.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The *Evening Post* prints the following letter: My attention has recently been called to a statement said to have been made by the Hon. James G. Blaine, which substantially gave the public to understand that he never at any time had any interest in the Hocking valley coal and iron region of Ohio.

The following was obtained by me from the Springfield *Republican* of September 20, 1884:

MR. BLAINE AND COAL MINES.

The *Republican* is indebted to the Utica *Herald* for reprinting and calling to our attention the following letter from the Republican candidate for President in regard to his coal interests, and which we reproduce with pleasure. It will be observed that Mr. Blaine's denial covers the ownership of coal-mining stocks in Ohio as well as of mines.

"BAR HARBOR, ME., July 22, 1884.

"Hon. H. S. Bundy:

"In answer to your recent favor I beg to say that I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or iron lands, or lands of any character whatever in the Hocking valley, or in any part of Ohio. NOR HAVE I AT ANY TIME OWNED A SHARE OF STOCK IN ANY COAL, IRON OR LAND COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. Five years ago I loaned $12,500 to a member of the Standard Oil Company, and took the bonds of the company as collateral. I shall be happy to transfer the bonds to any gentleman who is ambitious to pay the debt. I am interested in coal lands in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but there has never been the slightest trouble with laboring men in any enterprise with which I have been connected. This, I believe, covers all the points of your inquiry. Very sincerely.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

You will observe from a thorough examination of this letter that if it was intended to mean anything at all, it was especially forcible in its effort to convey to the public the impression that the writer was never in any sense, form or manner, directly or indirectly, at any time interested in the Hocking valley coal and iron region of the State of Ohio.

I would state in this connection that in the autumn of 1880 articles of association were formed under the title of the "Proprietors of the Hope Furnace Tract," and dated November 20, 1880, to which the subscribers became parties thereto, and Mr. J. N. Denison was financial agent of the association, and I was the trustee in respect to the title of the lands purchased. The object of said Association was to purchase of Mr. Wm. D. Lee, of Newark, Ohio, an undivided two-thirds interest in a tract of land consisting of 10,810 acres, rich in timber, coal and iron ore. This land was situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio, and the purchase was made as of the 1st of November, 1880.

These articles of association also provided that the property should be represented by thirty-three blocks, each of the value of $25,000, eleven of which blocks represented Mr. Lee's undivided third. During the latter part of November, Mr. Lee informed me that he was acquainted with Mr. Blaine, and that he would like to have him interested, and through Mr. Lee's solicitation the Hon. James G. Blaine signed said articles of association, subscribing for one block in the Association.

On the 7th of December, 1880, Mr. J. N. Denison, of this city, wrote Mr. Blaine as follows:

BOSTON, December 7, 1880.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR—I learn from Mr. Lee that you stand ready to pay your subscription of one share in the Hope Furnace land property.

If so, I should be glad to receive it, with interest from November 1, in conformity to the terms of the subscription. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. N. DENISON,
36 Sears Building.

Fearing that Mr. Blaine's remittance might have miscarried, the following telegram was sent:

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1880.

James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

Have you received my letter of seventh?
(D. H. 651.) (Signed) J. N. DENISON.

Later on the same day a letter was received from Mr. Blaine (which was dated erroneously the 30th of December, which should have been dated December 13), the following being a copy:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Find enclosed my draft for $25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise.

Touching the interest, I have to ask that whatever it may amount to, you will permit its payment to be postponed until some matters between Mr. Lee and myself are definitely adjusted. Very Resp'y.

Mr. Denison. (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Blaine was immediately telegraphed as below:

BOSTON, December 15, 1880.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, U. S. Senate, Washington D. C:

Your letter of the thirteenth received since telegraphing you this forenoon.

D. H., 651. (Signed) J. N. DENISON.

The draft enclosed in Mr. Blaine's letter was upon the Hon. S. B. Elkins, of No. 2 Wall street, N. Y., and when its collection was reported through the customary banking channels, Mr. Denison issued a voucher, similar to what was given other subscribers when payment was made, which was as follows:

BOSTON, December 17, 1880.

Received from James G. Blaine $25,187 50, being payment in full for one share in the Association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio. This receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared.

(Signed) J. E. DENISON, Agent.

Early in 1882 the Standard Coal and Iron Company combination was formed for the general consolidation of the smaller companies in the Hocking valley.

The Hope Furnace Tract Association property, as represented by these $25,000 shares or blocks, was ultimately merged into or consolidated with the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on the basis of $50,000 at par of the consolidated company's bonds, for a $25,000 block in the Hope Tract.

On the 25th of May, 1882, I handed to Mr. S. B. Elkins in his office at No. 2 Wall street, New York, fifty of the Standard Coal and Iron Company's bonds, to represent Mr. Blaine's interest in the Hope Furnace Tract Association, and received from Mr. Elkins a voucher, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK, May 25, '82.

Received of J. Henry Brooks, fifty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on account of James G. Blaine, numbered from 351 to 400, inclusive.

(Signed) S. B. ELKINS.

In referring back for a moment to Mr. Blaine's most extraordinary letter upon this subject to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, written at Bar Harbor, Me., under date of July 22, 1884, it will be immediately noticed that either the original letter or the copy is in error where it alludes to the Standary Oil Company, as this should read the Standard Coal and Iron Company.

In closing this statement, I would beg to say that when the subscription was made, Mr. Blaine became a party thereto. The enclosure of the money for payment, the voucher issued in lieu thereof, all substantiate the position that the investment was made with a complete knowledge of its conditions, and Mr. Blaine has never to this day made any statement either to Mr. Denison or myself that would permit any other interpretation of the case.

J. HENRY BROOKS.

BOSTON, Mass., September 29.

GETTING IN LAST LICKS.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The *Times'* Columbus special says: The political contest is filling the air with charges and counter charges. Both parties evidently have their barrels on tap, and detective forces are being formed to watch each other. Both sides have engaged experts to watch repeaters, bruisers, and fraudulent voters. Most of the voters are believed to have their minds made up. With the parties brought nearly face to face the result seems more in doubt than ever. Betting men make no offers, and there is no ground for the claims of either side. The Republican poll showed more favorably than that of the Democrats, but the latter can lose some and win, and the developments of the past week have greatly encouraged them. The managers on both sides profess to have issues for turning points in reserve, while the masses of the people look forward to election day with grave apprehensions.

SOLID FOR CLEVELAND.

BALTIMORE, October 1.—Several weeks ago the manager of the *German Correspondent*, of this city, sent a copy of their paper to each German paper (145 in all) published in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, with whom they did not already exchange, and requested them to do so. All complied, and of these, while three-fourths were formerly Republican, not one favored the election of Blaine. One publisher some time ago had endeavored to effect a sale of his paper to the Democrats of his town, but was unable to bring them to his way of thinking, and then came out solidly for Cleveland.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA., October 1.—The Prohibition State Convention met here today. Presidential electors were appointed and an Executive Committee of three chosen and instructed to confer with the Executive Committee of the American party with a view to making State and Congressional nominations and report in about ten days. The electoral ticket contains names of seven Prohibitionists and six of the thirteen electors named at Washington, Iowa, five weeks ago, by the American (ultra-Prohibition and anti-Secret Society) party, the others having withdrawn.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—At the afternoon session of the Irish-American Republican League much time was spent in choosing a permanent chairman, Mr. Boland having been put in nomination in opposition to A. L. Morrison, selected by the committee. Morrison was finally elected by a majority of four. The report of the Committe on Resolutions as adopted, ratifies the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Michael Kerwin, of New York, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the next four years, and Richard Y. Manning, of Ohio, Secretary. Adjourned *sine die*.

SPEAKER CARLISLE LAID UP.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Speaker Carlisle is confined to his room at the Riggs House in this city, with a severe cold contracted while campaigning in West Virginia last week. He has been compelled to cancel several engagements he made to speak this week. He expects to be able to go into the campaign again next week, when he will make several speeches in Gibson's district in West Virginia, and from there will go to Ohio.

Arctic Cattle Pastures.

Lieut. Schwatka, of Artic exploration fame, recently gave a New York reporter some information on the subject of establishing cattle pastures on the Alutian islands, between Alaska and Kamschatka. When the matter was first mentioned it was received with no little derision, so absurd did the enterprise of raising cattle in that far northern and bleak region appear. But Lieut. Schwatka has resigned his position in the army for the avowed purpose of embarking in this curious enterprise, and he intimates that he will secure all the capital he needs for the undertaking. The Aleutian islands have an area of 8,000 square miles, nearly one-half of which is available for pasturage. Popular imagination locates the islands far up toward the Arctic circle, but in fact they are in the same latitude with England, about 52 degrees, and it is stated that the whole group is under the influence of the Kuroshwo, or Japanese warm ocean current, which laves their shores and mitigates the northern climate. The lowest recorded temperature is said to be six degrees above zero, which is mild, even compared with the climate of Missouri, where the mercury in the winter sometimes falls down to 23 below zero. The grass on the islands is rich and luxuriant, and the few herds kept there thrive so well that their condition first suggested the enterprise in which Schwatka has embarked. There are some peculiar advantages which the islands possess for cattle raising. No fences would be required and branding would be unnecessary. There are no prairie fires to destroy the herbage, and flies, gnats and mosquitoes are unknown. The pastures would be only a few days' sail from Portland and Victoria, where a ready market would be found for the cattle; and as the cost of raising them would be next to nothing, it is expected that the enterprise will prove very profitable.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chip-munks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

FACTS BY FOSTER.

An Array of Eloquent Figures for Voters to Digest.

The Conduct of the Two Great Parties Compared—Sensible Tariff Talk.

At the Democratic demonstration at McKeesport Saturday evening, Hon. Morrison Foster spoke as follows:

I am here to thank you for the honor you have done me in naming me as your candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district; an honor unsolicited and done without my knowledge and therefore the more gratefully acknowledged. I accept the responsibility, and what so poor a man as I am in ability can do I will do to deserve your too partial consideration.

We are in the midst of another conflict for possession of the Government with the Republican party; the legitimate successor of the Federal party of Alexander Hamilton; a party the foe of foreign-born citizens, and of the reserved rights of the States and of the people.

In 1880 the candidate for the Presidency, General Garfield, declared from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, that "he was in favor of the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton and opposed to those of Thomas Jefferson, and he was glad to say that the doctrines of Jefferson were waning and the doctrines of Hamilton were waxing."

The Republican party elected General Garfield President and accepted that declaration of principles as their own.

In 1884 they have nominated for that same high office the man who was appointed by Garfield as Secretary of State.

Through the Alien law, the Sedition law, the opposition to acquirement of the Louisiana Territory and all other territory, except Ice bound Alaska. The opposition to the war of 1812, the Hartford Convention, the United States Bank, the Know-Nothing raid of 1854 upon foreign-born citizens, the farming out to individuals the right to issue our circulating currency, the demonitization of silver, the favoritism of bondholders and the refusal to join the Democracy in prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

The chain of title is therefore unbroken and perfect, from Alexander Hamilton down to James G. Blaine. I am not here to elaborate a speech upon general public policy. There are others here able to do that, the latchets of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose.

I am but a plain, plodding citizen, whose dearest action has, since he was fifteen years old been spent here upon my native heath, in the field of business, connected with our own manufacturing and mining industries. Mr. Blaine, General Logan and Senator Sherman have been making some most monstrous statements respecting the progress of our country under Republican rule, and intimating that no progress was made previous to 1861 under Democratic rule. I deny their assertions, and with a few smooth pebbles from the pure stream of truth I will smite these boasting Goliath's one blow for the cause of justice and truth.

From 1850 to 1860 our population increased 35½ per cent. From 1870 to 1880 it increased 30 per cent.

From 1850 to 1860 our railroads increased in miles 229⅛ per cent. From 1870 to 1880 they increased in miles 80 per cent.

From 1850 to 1860 the value of our manufactures increased 85 per cent.; from 1870 to 1880 they increased 28⅛ per cent.

In 1850 the workmen received as wages 23 per cent. of the value of goods produced. In 1880 they received only 17 per cent. of their value. At present the workmen gets (when he has any work to do) 15 per cent. of their value. In Bessemer steel the workman gets 9 per cent. of the value of the steel produced.

From 1850 to 1860 our cotton crop increased in quantity 118 per cent. From 1860 to 1880 (20 years) our cotton crop increased in quantity 7 per cent. only.

Our tobacco crop increased in pounds from 1850 to 1860, 117 per cent. From 1860 to 1880 (20 years) it increased 9 per cent. only.

In 1880 our rice crop was 41 per cent. less than it was in 1850, twenty years before.

In 1880 our cane sugar crop was 22 per cent. less (in hogsheads) than it was in 1860, twenty years before.

In 1880 the value of our agricultural products was $235,000,000 less than in 1870.

Under Democratic rule the tonnage of our American marine always kept pace with the number of bales of our cotton crops. In 1861 the tonnage of our foreign trade was 2,539,813 tons—in 1880 the tonnage was only 4,068,034 tons, a loss in nineteen years of 35 per cent.

Prior to 1880 we carried 75 per cent. of our foreign commerce in our own vessels—in 1880 we carried only 17 per cent. of it in our own vessels.

In 1787 the territory embraced in the thirteen United States was 325,000 square miles in area—Virginia gave us the northwest territory, making our territory 800,000 square miles.

Between 1800 and 1850 Democratic administrations added to this a mighty empire of 2,000,000 square miles, extending from Florida on the Atlantic to Oregon on the Pacific ocean. To this we owe our marvelous progress in wealth and productions. Without this great addition of fertile lands and rich mines furnished to their hands, when they came into power in 1861 the Republican boasters, Blaine, Logan and Sherman, would have had but little to boast of.

Since 1861 they have done their best to squander the valuable acres handed over to them by the Democrats, for they have given away to railroad monopolies 240,000 square miles of the land so carefully acquired—an area twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and larger than either Germany or France. These are all official figures from the census and Land Office records, and I defy contradiction.

In their national platform the Republicans regularly promise protection to American labor and as regularly break that promise. Since 1860 we have had two of the most disastrous periods of panic this country ever experienced. We are in the midst of one of them now.

In 1860 they ordered that the bonds which were payable in legal tender notes should be paid in coin. Greenbacks were then worth seventy cents on the dollar, and as a matter of course, this law of Congress added $600,000,000 to the burden of debt laid on our workingmen, and the bonds were raised correspondingly in value in the hands of the lucky holders of them. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated that $1,000,000,000 worth of them went abroad and the proceeds of them returned to us in the shape of goods. In a short time the excess of our imports over the exports of merchandise ran up to $555,000,000, while the exports of specie exceeded the imports $3 3,000,000. At last some of the European bondholders thought they would like their money and sent their bonds back to realize on them. The panic of 1873 was the natural result, and we passed six years in the valley of tribulation.

Again, in 1875, regardless of the experience of 1873, they passed the law ordering specie payments to commence on January 1, 1879. In 1870, 1882, 1873, 1875 and 1883 they passed laws reducing the tariff on wool and on everything we in Pennsylvania manufacture. The consequences of these acts of bad faith are seen to-day in the depressed state of business, the number of men out of employment and the number of furnaces, mills and mines lying idle.

On the 16th of this month Hon. W. D. Kelley, the so-called champion of the Republicans, made a speech in Pittsburgh. I addressed him through the papers the following letter:

AN OPEN LETTER.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR JUDGE KELLEY TO ANSWER.

To Hon. W. D. Kelley:

You are to speak to-night, and doubtless will discuss the tariff question and will further ask the people to support the Republican ticket. I would respectfully ask you to answer the following questions:

Did not a Republican Congress and President reduce the tariff in 1870, in 1872, in 1873 and in 1873?

Did not a Republican Congress and President reduce the tariff on pig iron from $9 00 per ton down to $6 72 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on scrap iron from $8 00 down to $6 72 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 00 down to $17 00 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on bar iron (average sizes) from $55 00 down to $24 64 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on hoop iron, Nos 10 to 20, from $83 60 down to $24 64 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on cotton ties about $16 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on steel ingots from 2¾c per pound to $11 25 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on bituminous coal from $1 25 down to 75 cents per ton, and make it free of duty if used on steamers?

Did not the Republican Senate refuse to pass the bill prohibiting the importation of contract labor which had been passed by the Democratic House of Representatives?

Has not every proposition to reduce the tariff made to a Democratic House been voted down? Has not every proposition to reduce the tariff made to a Republican Congress in the last fifteen years been adopted and signed by a Republican President?

Is it not a fact that the Democratic party has not had the power to enact or repeal any Federal law since 1859?

Did not the Republican party in 1880 promise if Garfield were elected to preserve and protect tariff?

Have they not failed to fulfil this promise?

Upon what ground do you now expect the people to trust your party with power again?

TUESDAY, September 16, 1884.

Judge Kelley did not dare to answer these questions. He confined his address to the customary stereotyped slang about the poverty of workingmen and women in European countries, where kings, nobles, landlords, bondholders and other privileged orders appropriate to themselves the results of labor, and leave the hands that produce the wealth barely a subsistence. Just what the Republican policy of legislating exclusively for capital and against labor is fast bringing the toilers of this country to.

I ask your serious consideration of two facts to which I have referred. I have shown you that in 1880 the workingman in the United States received $23 for producing $100 worth of goods. In 1884 he gets $15 only for producing $100 worth of goods, and for making Bessemer steel he gets $9 for producing $100 worth.

When I discovered this fact it startled me. It is a grave subject and needs your most serious consideration. I confess I am not at this time prepared to suggest a remedy for this other than to elect Cleveland and Hendricks and put the Democratic party into power. If this thing continues in the same ratio, how long will it be before capital will own its labor instead of hiring it?

We have seen that the Republican party and President reduced the duty on bituminous coal.

How any coal digger can vote for Mr. Blaine is a mystery explainable only upon the supposition that he who does so likes to lick the hand that smites him.

On the 13th of March, 1871, the following resolution passed the Republican House of Representatives, the Republicans being in a majority of two-thirds:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be levied or collected on foreign coal.

During the debate on the above bill, March 10, 1871, General Garfield said:

"I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am therefore in favor of its repeal."—(See page 59 Congressional Globe Part 1, 42d Congress, p 82.

General Garfield was then Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it is to report all bills relating to the tariff. He did not succeed in getting this free trade bill passed by the Senate at that time. However, he returned to the attack on the tariff in 1872.

At this time being then and still interested in mining coal, I wrote to General Negley, the member of Congress from Pittsburgh, begging him to prevent the reduction of the duty on coal.

General Negley replied as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—The valuable suggestions contained in your letter dated the 18th inst., have received the desired attention.

I agree with your views, but fear the tendency of the Committees of both Houses of Congress. The sentiment of the majority of the Committees appears to be in favor of a reduction of the present duty on coal without regard to its disastrous effect upon this industry through foreign competition.

We are sadly in need of wiser statesmanship on the questions relating to political economy, especially the branches affecting home industries. With kind regards, yours very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Now, who composed the majority of the committee in both Houses of Congress at that time, whose sentiments General Negley says were "in favor of a reduction of the duty on coal," and whose "tendencies" he so feared? Republicans, every one of them. And who was Chairman of the House Committee who was so regardless of its "disastrous effect upon this industry through foreign competition?"

And who appointed these committees with free trade tendencies? Why Jas. G. Blaide, who was Speaker of the House six years, from March 4, 1869 to March 4, 1875.

And well might General Negley fear them, for in a few days, thereafter, General Garfield introduced a bill entitled "an act to *reduce* duties on imports."

That act took fifty cents per ton (about two cents per bushel) off the duty on bituminous coal, reducing it from $1 25 down to seventy-five cents per ton, which is the present rate. That act passed both Houses of Congress (both largely Republican) and on June 6, 1872, was signed by a Republican President, Grant.

The effect of this infamous act has been to compel the miners of bituminous coal which found a market in the East, to work for less wages in consequence of foreign competition. Besides this, their coal is forced back upon our Western markets causing trouble to the miners who dig for Pittsburgh and Western markets.

Whenever Republicans proposed reductions in the tariff the Republican members of Congress from this county have had so little influence in their own party as to be powerless to prevent it. We might as well have no men there at all, so far as protection to our interest are concerned. How different is it with our Democratic representatives.

Krupp's Great Iron Works at Essen

(London Times, Sept 17.)

The great iron and cannon founding establishment of Herr Krupp at Essen is constantly enlarging its space and personnel. In 1860 it contained but 1,764 workmen and this number had increased by 1870 to 7,084, while at the present time it is over 20,000; if also the women and children dependent on the establishment are included, a population of no less than 65,381 is gathered together, of which 29,000 persons are actually living in house belonging to the works.

The various departments of the Krupp undertaking are eight in number, and embrace the workshops at Essen, three collieries at Essen and Bochum, 547 iron mines in Germany, mines in the north of Spain (in the neighborhood of Bilbao), the smelting furnaces, a trial ground of 17 kilometres at Meppen for proving cannon, together with others at different places with an area of 7½ kilometres. There are 11 smelting furnaces, 1,542 puddling and heating furnaces, 439 steam boilers, and 450 steam-engines of 185,000 horse power. At Essen alone the works connected with rolling stock comprise 59 kilometres of rails, 28 locomotives, 883 wagons, 69 horses, 191 trolleys, 65 kilometres of telegraph line, 35 telegraphic stations, and 55 Morse apparatus.

Officeholders on the Tramp.

B. K. Bruce, the colored Register of the Treasury, has spoken in Ohio and in several other States, and given months of time to political service.

W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, who ostensibly resigned that office, but who will draw the salary for nearly two months to come, has settled down to work in Ohio.

Wm. Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has also gone to Ohio to engage in the canvass of that State.

These three officers are among the most important in the public service. Their presence is indispensable to a faithful performance of the different trusts. The law limiting absence on leave does not apply to their cases, or to those of others above the classification of graded clerks. But they are morally bound to earn the large salaries they receive.

The apostles of civil service reform glorify the beauties and the benefits of the law which forbids coerceive contributions for partisan uses. But it permits these high officials to appropriate the time belonging to the public to policical objects, and thus to make an effective contribution of their pay, indirectly, to the cause which they support.

The Half Has Not Been Told.

By actual count there are one hundred and ninety-nine saloons on Penn avenue between Ninth and Forty-second streets, all apparently in a flourishing condition.

MR. PALMER, of Springboro, Crawford county, is gaining sight rapidly after the operation for cataract by Dr. Sadler, 84 Penn avenue, last week. Had no pain to speak of.

DR SADLER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
256 PENN AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties.
Catarrh, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Poplypus and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine
R. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.
Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
Protection. No such protective against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well, as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FIRE BUGS AT WORK.

Valuable Property About Reading Destroyed.

Incendiaries Applying the Torch to Barns and Dwellings.

READING, PA., October 1.—For the past few weeks fires have occurred nearly every day in Lehigh, Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgom

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

New Patent Game Called "Politics," In Which Gov. Tilden Delights.

The Mutations of Local Politics in the Metropolis.

Dramatic Goings On, Joe Howard, and Glimpses from the Elevated.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 26.—A swift and shapely little steamer was that which hrew out a line to the bulkhead of a North River pier and disembarked Mrs. John Bigelow. She is the most eccentric of estimable ladies, so independent in aste that she defers nothing in dress to the dictate of fashion, and so accomplished that she can write a novel which sells well on its merits. She is the wife of the ex-Minister to France, and she would fill a bulky volume interestingly if she should narrate the odd things she did while at the court of the Empress Josephine. To appear at a State ball in calico, to fill with her servants the imperial box which had been placed at her disposal at the opera, to eat peanuts while the cotillion partner of the Emperor—those were trifling incidents illustrating her strong individualism. When I saw that the yacht from which she alighted was

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S,

and recollected that her husband is at present the closest friend of that decrepit statesman, I was prompted to inquire after the health of the celebrity who was or wasn't elected to the Presidency in 1880.

"Mr. Tilden was aboard that boat," she aid, pointing to the receding craft. "He brought me down. How is he? Well enough to elect Cleveland six times during he trip, while I did the same thing for Blaine about as often. Somebody sent him a new patent game called 'Politics,'—a sort of backgammon board, on which you can play a semblance of a Presidential campaign. It is a very ingenious contrivance, and the old gentleman takes to it wonderfully."

"Childish, eh?"

"Not a bit of it, any more than whist or chess, and requiring just as much skill to play well. All the movements of capturing the electoral votes of the different States are simulated, and there's a chance for an immense amount of headwork. And Mr. Tilden's play is able, I assure you."

POLITICS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The campaign has at length taken on he promised liveliness. The mass meetngs are numerous every night, opposing torchlight processions criss-cross each other's line of march, and about all the leisure talk of the town is political. Within two weeks, however, local interest will largely be diverted from the Presidential canvass to the scrabble for city offices. There are two classes of New Yorkers who are fully imbued with the ambition to become politicians, chiefly for the reason that they have plenty of time to devote to the avocation. They are the saloonkeepers and those lawyers who have not gained sufficient legal practice to wholly occupy them. As the former number over ten thousand, and the latter probably four thousand, it will be seen that the competition for preferment is sure to be brisk. That the pursuit of office is delusive will be conceded by every one of them, coupled with the reservation that while the buying of lottery tickets may be foolish, the exceptional winner has no reason to deplore his investment. So prevalent is the idea that once in office, or even in politics, wealth at once takes an inward flow; that the tramps in City Hall Park gaze by the lazy, longing hour at the marble walls of the public buildings, as though money was to be exuded therefrom for the mere gathering. Alderman Waite is a terrible example for aspiring politicians to view. His father built and landlorded the Brevoort House, in Fifth avenue, which became distinctively a hotel for rich foreigners, especially titled Englishmen. When he died, the property alone was considered to be worth half a million dollars, and the business nearly as much more. The son succeeded him in as stable a hotel interest as could be named in America, but became a politician, and now is a bankrupt, dispossessed of the premises, and with nothing left but the despised office of Alderman, which just at present involves the odium of bribery charges connected with a franchise for a railroad in Broadway. It is said that he disbursed a hundred thousand dollars in five years in sustaining Waite clubs, party assessments and other purchases of popularity. The rest of his financial ruin is due to a neglect of his legitimate business for the seeking of office.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT THE THEATRES.

Of course, politics are not yet comparable with the drama as a candle for moths to fly round and get singed in. I saw the crushing of one butterfly debutante, the other evening. The occasion was the trial of a new play by Janauschek. A noviciate girl, for whom nature had done nothing and art very little to fit her to become an actress, had inscrutably been cast for the role of a young bride who figured importantly in the piece. I understand that she has since managed to get through with her task tolerably, but her debut was fraught with such terrors as quite unnerved her, and made her an object of commiseration. To act in scenes with the portentious Janauschek was in itself a trying ordeal, but that was nothing compared with the other professional scrutiny to which she knew she was placed. The body of the house was filled by journalists who were there to criticise, and actors who were ready to guy other performers previous to the commencement of their own season's exposure to such treatment. But the most appalling frontage to the poor girl was in the proscenium boxes. She was like a fighter of a wild beast in an ancient arena, with the thumbs of the spectators pointed down for her death. In one box sat Fanny Davenport, and my lady readers may care to know that her dress, illustrative of the autumnal fashions, was a tailor-made affair of light brown cloth, and that her bonnet was white and gold with feather clusters and velvet ribbons to trim it. In a second was Minnie Palmer, bonneted with a mixture of black lace on a gold ground and velvet, and snugly corsaged in a jacket of brown brocade, disclosed by the flinging back quite theatrically of a brightly lined chenille cloak. In a third was Janisch, resplendent in toilet more elaborate than is usually seen at any other show than an opera. The dress had blue satin for groundwork, upon which were more intricacies of adornment, in many colors, than I would undertake to describe. In a fourth was Aimee, in plain but shapely black satin. All these women were stars ready to shine for the season on American audiences, more or less prosperously fixed in their orbit, and coldly observant of the inexperienced maiden on the stage before them. That she made a ludicrous failure under such depressing circumstances was inevitable.

The occasion was also remarkble for the labors done by the managers of Janisch, and Palmer. These two actresses were to appear at city theatres within a week or two. Their boxes were between acts converted into reception rooms for all the journalists who could be urged to enter for introduction. The grace and graciousness of the hostesses were simply wonderful. It was a shame to lead them astray in the bestowal of their smiles, but Joe Howard did it. When invited to call on Minnie Palmer, he pleaded hurry as an excuse for declining.

"But here is my friend Chillingfrost, of the *Herald*," he added, "who would be pleased to pay his respects to Miss Palmer."

The chap thus thrown into ecstasies of delight was neither named Chillingfrost, nor was he a newspaper man, but one of the chronic front-row dudes, whom the agent would have identified had he not so recently come from a year's sojourn in England. That he accepted the opportunity to bask in Minnie's best radience was a matter of course.

JOE HOWARD, THE JOURNALIST.

Joe Howard is one of the phenomenal characters of New York. He is fifty years old, according to the lapse of time since his birth, but not more than half that in spirits. He is exactly like the accepted portraits of Shakspeare, and it is related that, riding in Central Park past the statue of the great bard with some noted foreign visitor, the other commented on the good quality of the poet's figure.

"Yes," very sedately responded Joe, with the air which everybody unfailingly assumes when his portrait is under consideration, "it is generally pronounced by my friends a fair likeness."

There were no palpable evidences of a joke; and how was the stranger to know that journalists in America were not usual in public sculpture? Therefore he believed Joe, and begged his pardon for having failed to recognize in him the statue's original.

The story is reasonable to everybody who knows the solidity of Joe Howard's audacity. He is a son of a Plymouth church deacon, and as a boy grew up as much in Henry Ward Beecher's household as in his own family's. He was educated for civil engineering, but preferred journalism, in which he has made and lost several big fortunes. The first time I ever saw him was at a ceremonial of some sort in Trinity church, to which we both went as reporters. There was a tremendous crowd, and the place given to the press men was not good for hearing or seeing the services. Suddenly Joe was gone from among us. But in the front row of the choristers, when they ranged themselves alongside the altar, he reappeared in the proper robe and demeanor That was many a year ago; but I realized, at the Janauschek play, that the luster of his brass was undimmed. Two of the actors forgot their lines at a critical juncture and stood awkwardly speechless, too close to the footlights and too far from the prompter to be immediately helped. Joe leaned forward, with a grave expression of inquiry on his face, and asked solemnly, in a voice audible to the performers and half the audience: "Well?"

GLIMPSES FROM THE ELEVATED RAILWAY

No stage scene ever impressed me so deeply as did a view of reality last evening. A large building has been torn down in the Bowery, exposing to passengers on the elevated railroad the back side of a huge tenement house which fronts on another street. There were eight stories and a width of a hundred feet. From most of the eighty windows gleamed the light, not of such electricity as was dazzlingly advertising the stores in the Bowery, nor of ordinary gas jets, but of dim oil lamps and candles. The frontage of such structures are common enough in New York, and are not often unpresentable, being not infrequently brown stone or pressed brick; but to see the rear thus unexpectedly, with its signs of crowded life, was almost startling. Like the removed section of the shell to a machine in a drawing for the patent office, the break in the Bowery made an effective exposition of massed population. On investigation, I learned that 160 families lived in this building, or about a thousand persons. Put the same number into the small scattered dwellings of a village, and see what a considerable town they would make.

Talking on this subject with a real estate manager, I got from him the assertion that, besides a great number of houses used for business purposes, the Astor estate includes the domiciles of about fifty thousand individuals—sufficient for a city as large as many that figure appreciably in the make up of the country.

"What kind of a city would this property and people form, if by themselves?" I asked.

"Well, it would have a wide range of diversity in all respects. The houses would include the mansions of millionaires and the hovels of the very poor, with every intermediate quality; and there would be long streets of stores, theatres, hotels, brothels, and manufactories. The people would comprise all the sorts who naturally belong to such a variety of buildings. On the whole, I should say that the city would be a miniature of New York. It would be hard to name an element, good, bad or indifferent, that is not included in the Astor tenantry."

Speaking of real estate here, the lack of American veneration for houses in which great men have lived is shocking to foreigners. We are devoid of that sort of veneration. Lately Washington's headquarters were demolished by so rich a man as Cyrus W. Field, to clear a site for a commercial building; and now the former dwelling of Aaron Burr, from which he went out to kill Alexander Hamilton in a duel, is being razed. I don't suppose we ought to venerate the residence of so vicious a man as Brur, or to protect the premises on which his worst orgies were held, but we might at least remember the historic interest pertaining to it. It is a fact that neither the owner nor the last occupants of this house, in Reade street, just round a corner from the busiest part of Broadway, knew that Aaron Burr had ever crossed the threshold. CYMON.

COLDEN'S Liquid Beef Tonic promotes digestion; admirably adapted for females in delicate health. Of druggists.

JOHN GARRETT DEAD

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road

Passes Peacefully Away at Bear Park Yesterday Morning.

A Sketch of the Great Railway Magnate's Life.

How He Developed His Railroad Into a Great Trunk Line.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Mr. John W. Garrett died at Deer Park at 5:25 o'clock this morning, of a complication of diseases, after a sickness of about fifteen months. He had been more or less unconscious for two days, and throughout yesterday (Thursday) had not taken notice of anything. His disease, involving the kidneys, was characterized by his physicians as nervous exhaustion from long continued and intense application to the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, superinduced more immediately by the shock of Mrs. Garrett's death on the 15th of November, 1883, and the suspense and anxiety to which he was subjected during the three weeks of her illness. Since then his health had been fluctuating. Yesterday afternoon and evening Mr. Garrett rallied slightly several times, but each time a relapse succeeded, which left him weaker than before. The depot at Camden station, in this city, the workshops at Mount Clare, the piers at Locust Point, all the roundhouses in Baltimore, the railroad and telegraph offices of the company in Washington and New York, and every office and station of the company, have been draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the illustrious deceased. The remains left Deer Park in the late Mr. Garrett's private car "Maryland," by special train, at 11 o'clock to-day, and upon arrival here were taken to Montebello, his country seat, whence the funeral will take place on Sunday morning. The interment will be made at Greenmount Cemetery. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the road was held this afternoon, at which appropriate resolutions relative to the death of the late President were passed.

SKETCH OF GARRETT'S CAREER.

John W. Garrett was born in Baltimore on July 31, 1820. His remarkable business career differs from that commonly regarded as the typical American one, as he did not begin life a poor boy but a rich man's son, and with a fair education and a thorough business training. His father, Robert Garrett, founded the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons. The two sons associated as partners in this firm were Henry S. Garrett and his younger brother John W., the latter of whom entered the house at the age of nineteen. The elder Garrett was a strict disciplinarian in business, and his sons were subjected to the rigid rules of the house, acquiring a habit of attention to detail which has ever characterized the business methods of the younger and more famous of the two. In the course of time the management of the banking house devolved on the junior members of the firm, and finally John Garrett became its head, in due time associating with him in the busines his sons, Robert and T. Harrison Garrett, the name and style remaining Robert Garrett & Sons.

The firm became in time the American branch or correspondent of the great house of Peabody & Co., in London, and Mr. Garrett was one of the personal friends of the great philanthropist, who subsequently gave to Baltimore the Peabody Institute. As Mr. Garrett accumulated wealth he became closely connected with many business interests in his native city, and was inevitably attracted to the consideration of the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The road had been largely built by State and city aid and its management was dominated by politicians. There were quarrels among the directors, conflicts of interest between the individual stockholders and the State and city, and lawsuits concerning dividends. The road had in those days a powerful rival in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and it had met with many serious checks and drawbacks because of the utter inadequacy of the earlier provisions of money for its construction and extension at a time when the railway system was yet in its infancy and the conception of its possible growth not yet formed even in the minds of enthusiasts.

AS RAILWAY PRESIDENT.

But during the sixteen years of John W. Garrett's earlier business career the vast importance of the railway system had become manifest to all men, and the vast importance of the Baltimore and Ohio road to Baltimore's welfare had become so evident that there was a bitter feeling of impatience among business men in the city over the inefficiency and stupidity of its control by politicians. It was as the sharer and spokesman of this sentiment that John W. Garrett attended for the first time a meeting of the stockholders of the company in 1857 and gave expression to his views upon the condition and prospects of the road. His speech, coming from a successful banker and business man, was listened to with the closest attention and finally resulted in the curtailment of the power of the politicians in the management, and the election of Garrett to the Presidency of the company. Garrett at once inaugurated that policy of economy that has ever since characterized his management. The first practical result of this policy of close economy and personal supervision of the details of the business was the payment to the stockholders in the spring of 1859 of the first of that unbroken series of dividends that has continued to this day, and raised the value of the stock from $57, the highest quotation at the time when Mr. Garrett took hold, to something over $200 to-day, exact quotation being difficult, because the stock can rarely be obtained, except when small blocks of it are thrown on the market by the settlement of some estate. It is needless to follow the career of Mr. Garrett in the development of this great road. Suffice it to say that he has extended the main line and built numerous branches without increasing to any considerable extent the capital stock of the company, and without constructing a debt equal to that of many roads of far less mileage and business. He has not escaped criticism by railway men and his fellow-townsmen, but whether he has made mistakes or not he has undisputedly held the position of one of the great railway men of the most important period of the great era of railway development. He and his sons have for years been large holders of the company's stock, but they never have had a controlling interest.

The policy of economy inaugurated by Mr. Garrett at the beginning of his Presidency has, while bringing about excellent results to the stockholders, caused frequent criticism from the traveling public and occasional difficulties with the workmen employed by the company. The gravest crisis in Mr. Garrett's life arose out of one of these disputes. The great railway laborers' riots of July, 1877, were started at Baltimore by srriking workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and after the mob had been maddened by the killing of a number of people by members of the Sixth Regiment of militia, there was a reign of terror in the city of Baltimore. The buildings of the Baltimore and Ohio Company at Camden Station were fired, and business was interrupted all along the road by armed bands of strikers and others. Violent threats against Mr. Garrett characterized the riot and disorder in Baltimore, and no one there doubts that had he not kept himself out of the reach of the mob for some days, his life would have been taken. The feeling seems to have utterly subsided, and Mr. Garrett has been for years, if not popular, at least not an object of aversion with the thousands of workmen in the company's employ, while he has been looked up to as a leader by business men in Baltimore for many years.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. John W. Garrett did not confine his activity to the affairs of the company. He remained the active head of the banking house, was a large operator in the stocks of his own and other railways, and the possessor of much real estate. He was an active citizen, one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins estate, and connected with numerous other local institutions. He was the active leader in an effort made some time ago to force the removal of the Johns Hopkins University out to Clifton, some miles from Baltimore, where he insisted that it was the intention of the founder that the buildings should be located. He was also quite active in politics some years ago, and was seriously spoken of as a possible candidate for Governor of Maryland quite recently, though he refused at once to permit the use of his name. He leaves an estate valued by popular report at millions. Mr. Garrett will be succeeded in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio by his son Robert, who has been for two years acting President.

One of Mr. Garrett's finest traits of character was his devotion to his wife. He did three-fourths of all his business in his library at home, with his wife at his table beside him. Surrounded with telegraph operators—there were always three on duty, and he insisted that every dispatch on the business of his railroads sent over the wires should be sent to him—his wife was always at his side, giving the office a home-like appearance. Visitors always saw Mrs. Garrett first, and she dispatched business with many of them without referring to her husband at all. When the business was important enough to refer to Mr. Garrett, she sat down and was a listener and often a participant in the conversation. Mrs. Garrett died November 15, 1883.

CARL SCHURZ'S LAST!

"Twenty Years of Lying and Swindling" Reviewed by the Hon. Carl Schurz.

The Conclusion of a Brilliant Speech at Cincinnati on Thursday Last.

The second meeting to hear Carl Schurz at Cincinnati on Thursday last, was a great gathering of the people. It was held at Highland House. The *Enquirer* says: It was a body marked by every evidence of culture, and assembled for the undoubted purpose of fully considering the food for reflection the able orator so ably served. Not only were the characteristics mentioned prominent, but seemed to be extended to every individual, man or woman. The crowd was dense, all nooks and corners of the commodious belvedere being packed with an earnest, thoughtful lot of people, who were stirred more by plain, unvarnished sentences, illustrating some equally plain fact, than by the tinsel and glare of oratory, of which, by the way, but little was used by Mr. Schurz to make prominent the convincing truths which cloud the record of the Republican nominee for the Presidency. A close estimate placed the number of those present at five thousand, though there were certainly an additional two thousand who departed much vexed at being unable to get within hearing distance of the speaker.

We have no space in THE POST for the great speech Mr. Schurz made, but we make room for his summing up. He said:

Now my fellow-citizens, let me in a few words recapitulate what I have said:

In the name of the Independent Republicans who were driven away from their party by the nomination of James G Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I solemnly appeal to the American people before rendering judgment by their ballots once more calmly to consider the following facts:

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine while a member of Congress used his official influence to exempt from taxation a manufacturing enterprise in which he was financially interested, and also to offer a national book privilege to men with whom he was engaged in railroad speculations in the way of official favoritism. [See Mr. Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, Jr., of May 26, 1864; August 9, 1872; August 31, 1872; November 18, 1869; December 9, 1870.]

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, professed to control a profitable enterprise, the value of which was liable to be largely affected by the legislative action of the same House over which he, as Speaker, presided—namely, the Northern Pacific railroad; that he admitted the manifest impropriety of the Speaker of the House being connected with such an enterprise, saying he himself "could not touch it," and enjoining his "name to be kept quiet;" that nevertheless he, the Speaker of the House, peddled among his friends as a "rare chance" of profit at a stated price, an interest in an enterprise subject to legislative action, which was just as abhorrent to the elementary principles of official honor and decency, as if he had taken it himself; that he received the money and kept it much over one year without delivering the interest, whereupon, after threatening urgency on the part of those who had paid him, he returned the money—whether he had never controlled that interest, as he had pretended, or whether he had meanwhile more profitably disposed of it elsewhere. [See Mr. Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, Jr., of November 25, 1870; W. Fisher to Blaine, September 30, 1871; Blaine to Fisher, October 1, 1871, April 22, 1872, July 3, 1872.]

It is charged and proven that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, accepted a valuable interest in another land-grant railroad enterprise—the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad—the value of which, until the conditions of the land grant were complied with, remained subject to the legislative action of Congress; that he repeatedly and urgently asked for an additional interest in that enterprise, declaring, if he embarked in it, he saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful. [See Blaine's letters to W. Fisher, Jr., June 29 and July 2, 1869.]

It is charged and proven that Mr. Blaine, when the additional interest demanded by him was not forthcoming, urged upon the notice of the men of whom he asked that interest, while impatiently pressing his request, obvious y an inducement, an instance in which, even without knowing it, he had done that land grant railroad "a great favor," by an exercise of his official power as Speaker of the House, thus either clearly indicating that he, in view of this exercise of his official power as Speaker, considered himself entitled to gratitude and reward at the hands of the parties interested, or pointing out that in his official power he possessed the means of making himself still more useful to them. [See Blaine's three letters to W. Fisher for October 4 and October 5, 1876.]

It is charged, and is self-evident to any candid mind, that in either of these cases the conduct of Speaker Blaine, no matter whether he succeeded in realizing large profits or not, was equivalent to trading upon his position as Speaker of the House for pecuniary gain, and that in every civilized country possessing parliamentary institutions such conduct would be regarded as the offering of high official power for prostitution to make money, and that it would be branded as corrupt.

It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, in April 24, 1876, to vindicate the propriety of his, the Speaker's, holding an interest in the Little Rock road derived all that it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress; and that "the company was amenable and answerable to the State *and not in any sense to Congress*," he said what he knew to be unture, for nobody knew better than he that the Little Rock road was amenable to Congress as long as the conditions of its land grant were not fully complied with; that he himself had pointed out his service as Speaker in putting through the House a bill keeping the land grant alive, and he remembered another bill passed while he was Speaker, in the directest way affecting the value of the road by repealing restrictions in the sale of the granted lands. [See Congressional Record of April 25, 1876. United States Statutes at Large of 1869 and 1872, and Blaine's letter to Fisher, October 4, 1864.]

It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, April 24, 1876, that he bought his Little Rock bonds at precisely the same rate that others paid, and that he "never had one except at the regular price," he said what he knew to be untrue, for he knew that according to a contract between Mr. Fisher and him, and a memorandum in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting, the correctness of which he does not dispute, he had received $130,000 in bonds and $15,150 in money, without paying any money therefor. See Congressional Record, April 25, 1879, contract, memorandum and testimony partly miscellaneous document No 176, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, and Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872. It is charged and proved that, before uttering these untruths himself, Mr. Blaine had tried to induce Mr. Fisher to make public statements in his favor which he knew to be false, and that to that end he dictated a draft himself containing these false statements which he submitted to Mr. Fisher with an urgent request for his signature. [See Blaine's letter to W. Fisher with inclosure, April 16, 1876, and compare Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872.]

These things are conclusively proved beyond the possibility of contradiction or doubt, not by circumstantial evidence, not by the allegation of his enemies, but by Mr. Blaine himself, by his own letters, his own speeches, his own memoranda and his own testimony before a committee of the House.

And now we declare and maintain that, not according to any new-fangled and exaggerated notions of official punctilio, but according to the code of public morals, which has hitherto prevailed in this country, and which prevails in every civilized nation on earth, such acts constitute the prostitution of official power for private gain and a scandalous degradation of official honor and dignity not only reflecting shame upon the man guilty of them, but in the highest degree humiliating to the people among whom that man held high public station.

We declare and maintain that the election of any man guilty of such things to the Presidency of the United States would disgrace this Republic in the eyes of civilized mankind, by showing the standard of public morals in this country to have fallen so low that the American people either call things honest which in every other civilized country are called corrupt, or that it is a matter of indifference to them whether those they elevate to the highest places are corrupt or honorable.

We declare and maintain that the election to the Presidency of Mr. Blaine, these facts being generally known, would be equivalent to a declaration on the part of the American people that all the various acts of official jobbery of which Mr. Blaine is proved guilty, the prostitution of official power for private gain, the uttering of barefaced untruths to cover up crooked transactions, and the disgraceful tricks employed to deceive public opinion, and similar things, shall now and henceforth be permitted to any public man without disqualifying from the highest honors and trusts the people have to bestow.

We maintain that such a declaration on the part of the American people would inevitably teach our politicians that they may make themselves rich by the prostitution of official power without disgrace or danger, and may have plunder and honor at the same time; it would encourage and promote beyond control corrupt practices in all the branches of our Governments; it would lead astray our youth by the seductive example of corrupt practices not only unpunished but crowded with honor; it would endanger not only the vitality of our private business life in its various ramifications by the inevitable demoralization of the popular conscience.

We sincerely believe these consequences which Mr. Blaine's election would draw after it to be so grave and, perhaps, irremediable that all the evils predicted, even by the extremest Republicans, as likely to follow a change of party in power are insignificant compared with them. We believe, therefore, that this change, which as every sensible man knows must come some time, should be made now, when it can not be postponed without the gravest, and, perhaps, permanent injury to the public welfare. We believe that the interests involved in this election, the good name of the country, the standard of official honor in our Government, the integrity of our public as well as our private concerns, are infinitely superior to the interests of any political party, and thus we appeal confidently, not to any party spirit, but to the patriotic impulses of American citizenship.

That protest against the corrupt tendency of the times can only be administered in one way, and that is by the overwhelming defeat of the corrupt candidate and the election of an honest man. [Tremendous applause.] And in that protest there is in the candidate to be elected to, fulfill this great object but only necessary indispensible quality, and that is high integrity. The only question is whether Grover Cleveland answers that description. I am a citizen of New York, and my experience is that every Republican who voted for him two years ago, who is governed by the public welfare alone, will now say that he does not regret the vote then cast. I am sure no honest, fair-minded man will deny when he quits the Governor's chair, that he has made as good a Governor as any New York has ever had. [Applause.] He has shown not only that honesty which keeps himself honest, but that aggressive honesty which makes those around him so, and not only that, but also makes scoundrels his enemies [applause]; that honesty which always puts the public welfare above party success. When you want to measure the character of a public man you will have to record not only what he does, not only whether he has the courage to resist party enemies, but also whether he has the courage to deny his party friends when they ask for something that is wrong.

I don't stand here as a Democrat to puff up a Democratic candidate. I don't tell you Cleveland is an ideal statesman, that he knows everything, and if you elect him we will at once be relieved from all ills that human flesh is heir to; that the millenium will come—by no means—there will be the same controversies as heretofore, but one thing I am assured of, and that is if Grover Cleveland is elected every man in the country who has his eyes open will know what that election means. He will see that thereby the United States proclaims that the American people are an honest people and are inflexibly determined to have an honest Government. It is now we have to fight the decisive battle for honest government, and every American citizen is expected to do his duty. If we lose corruption will fasten on and on for generation and generation. As citizens of Ohio you have a double responsibility upon him. You have an election in October, and the voice of that election will bring either a chill or a cheer to the friends of good government.

You have, perhaps, heard and read in your newspapers that in England every body is for Cleveland and opposed to Blaine. You are told this is because England is a free trade country, and wants to have the tariff abolished in the United States. But go over into Germany, and there protection is in force, yet there you will again find all the journals, newspapers and every body in favor of the election of Cleveland as against Blaine. Go to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and you find the same thing. Why? On account of protection? No, sir. There is another reason. It is a reason springing from generous hearts. It is because the well-meaning, honest, high-minded people in all civilized countries in the world can not for a moment understand that a proud, great, powerful Nation like the United States could ever for a moment think of elevating to their highest post of honor a man whose hands are tainted with corruption. [Great applause.] And therefore I say to you not only our own welfare and that of our children, but the honor of the Republic is involved in the election before us.

Now, my fellow-citizens, if we win this fight, and I trust we will, then even the nomination of Mr. Blaine may serve one good purpose, for it will show how firmly, how unbendingly the American people are determined to maintain the integrity of their Government forever and forever more. [Great applause.]

Mr. L. L. Palmer, of Springborn, Crawford county, Pa., had a perfectly successful operation for cataract by Dr. Sadler, yesterday. He is stopping at the Doctor's home, accompanied by Mr. Connell.

Carl Schurz

(Washington Capital.)

Carl Schurz is having wonderful success in the West. His speeches are received with enthusiasm by great audiences, made up largely of Germans, with many Independent Republicans. His one topic is the public dishonesty of Blaine. The only thing the Republicans seem able to say in reply is that Schurz is paid for his work. This does not happen to be true, although it is generally believed. Mr. Schurz not only accepts nothing for his speeches, but pays his own traveling expenses. He is a poor man, but he regards his cause as so sacred that he can well afford to pay his own way. Failing to be able to overcome his arguments, the Republicans are trying to prevent him from being heard. In Detroit, for example, they pasted blank paper over the dead wall announcement. But his audience packed the largest hall in town to overflowing. So far Mr. Schurz holds almost all the honors of the anti-Blaine campaign.

Mr. L. S. Moore, of Bellsville, Monroe county, Ohio, had an operation on one eye for inward turning of the eye, yesterday. An operation on the other will be made at a future time.

—From Louisville, Chicago, Fall River, Rochester, Baltimore and Indianapolis come reports of very serious financial disasters. We believe this Republican protective Government has been in power twenty-four years. Still, it is some comfort to know that it is all right—it has a surplus of over $400,000,000 locked up in its treasury.

—The New York *Sun* is engaged in eating its own words now to an extent no American newspaper has ever paralleled. It is preaching "Keep the Rascals In," and goes back on its old text "The Republican Party Must Go."

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

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Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

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Sirs:—Some months ago I purchased one of your $8.00 New American Lever Watches and I sold it for $25.00. Please send me another. Enclosed find cash. Yours, H. J. Green.

W. H. WHITE, Woodburn, Ky., July 23, 1883. Writes:—The two New American Lever Watches purchased from you received all right. Sold at once for $15.00 each.

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Greet and Listen to Governor Hendricks at Columbus.

Two Great Meetings Presided Over by Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman,

And Addressed by Payne, Pendleton, Bayard, Hoadly and Others.

A Ringing Letter From the Next President on the One Issue of the Campaign.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., September 25.—Day dawned bright and clear after a night of storm that threatened to seriously interfere with the preparations for the Democratic demonstration here to-day. The weather, cooled by last night's storm, could not have been more favorable and the streets were in prime condition for the marching clubs. All along High street flags and bunting and pictures of Cleveland and Hendricks were displayed. As a greeting to the assembling Democrats the State House was tastefully decorated. Around the rotunda were stretched ropes of red, white and blue with flags adorning pictures and statuary. The clubs and delegations began early to arrive and the sound of martial music as they marched from the depot down to High street to their respective headquarters was almost incessant from 9 in the morning till late in the afternoon. Many of the members of the marching clubs wore white plug hats, and banners of various devices were borne. One of particular note was a large envelope addressed to "Mr. Fisher, Boston, Mass.," and bearing in the upper left hand corner the words "Return to James G. Blaine." Most of these emblems were, however, reserved for the great procession to-night, when their features were more prominently brought out in the transparencies. With the clubs came a multitude of country men in holiday attire, wearing campaign badges and now and again cheering lustily as the occasion offered. It was a sight to inspire every Democrat with new courage and to make their political opponents tremble. The new arrivals were without exception men of fine appearance, earnest, enthusiastic voters, who promise to make themselves felt at the polls in October and November.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

The meeting at the Opera House at 3:30 o'clock was largely attended, every foot of available space being occupied. As ex-Senator Thurman came upon the stage there was a spontaneous outburst of applause. Senator-elect Henry B. Payne and Senator Thomas F. Bayard soon afterward appeared and were also loudly applauded. Payne and Pendleton sat side by side upon the stage, a circumstance which furnished all proof necessary of the falsity of the statement that there is any lack of harmony among the Democrats While the Secretary was reading the list of officers of the meeting, General Durbin Ward appeared upon the platform, and the crowd burst into another round of applause. Judge Thurman in a brief speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause and cries of "Good," explained that Governor Hendricks was not able to arrive in time for the meeting, and as there were other speakers present more distinguished than himself, he would introduce Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, At the outset of his speech Bayard paid a compliment to Thurman, which elicited prolonged applause. The address which followed was one of those vigorous masterpieces for which the Delaware Senator is noted. Governor McLane, of Maryland, Payne, Pendleton and others also briefly addressed the meeting, which gathered numbers and enthusiasm as it progressed. At 4:30 Governor Hendricks arrived on a special train, accompanied by several close friends. The depot was filled with an enthusiastic crowd who loudly cheered him as he passed out and took a seat in a carriage provided for him. He was escorted to the Neil House by local Democratic clubs and visiting organizations, making a procession a mile in length. His progress down High street was a continuous ovation, and he rode with head uncovered in acknowledgment of the cheers of the people who lined both sides of the streets.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Columbus has not seen such an enormous demonstration as this for years. The streets bounding the Capitol square are one dense mass of humanity and all thoroughfares leading thereto filled with people who find movement well nigh impossible. At the least calculation sixty thousand strangers have come into the city to-day, and this tremendous crowd is augmented by as many more residents. Business houses and residences are decorated with Chinese lanterns in addition to flags, bunting and pictures of the candidates displayed during the day. The scene is one of majestic animation and a power which must bear fruit at the polls. At 7:30 the clubs began forming on the streets east of the State House and to the surprise of everybody the procession began to move at precisely 8 o'clock. The line of march was about four miles long, there being two long counter-marches on High street, affording a fine opportunity to estimate the size of the demonstration. The procession was forty minutes in passing a given point, and was at least three miles long. There were by actual count, thirty-five different bodies of men on foot, bearing torches. These aggregated at a moderate calculation 7,000 men. Besides these there were a thousand or more horsemen, and many wagons decorated with green boughs, wrapped with red, white and blue, in which rode probably a thousand countrymen. Twenty-five bands discoursed music at intervals in the procession. There were also many carriages bearing candidates and distinguished visitors, swelling the number to 18,000 persons. The transparencies borne aloft in the procession were such as to awaken enthusiasm among the marching men and their vast audience. Many of them referred to Blaine's corrupt record. One which read: "Ohio Good for 20,000 Majority for Cleveland," was the centre of an enthusiastic group, whose cheers found ready answer from the crowd. Others read: "We Will Sweep Ohio Like a Cyclone," "We Don't Want Centralization of Power," "We Will Vote for a Man With a Clean Record," etc.

THE SPEAKERS.

The head of the procession reached the State House square, where speaking took place shortly after 9 o'clock, when the clubs disbanded and mingled with the immense audience assembled to listen to the speakers. Four stands had been erected in State House square, one facing each of the terraces, and around these the multitude thronged. At the north terrace the distinguished speakers were Governor Hoadly and Gen. J. W. Denver; at the east terrace Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Governor Robert M. McLane and Senator Pendleton; south terrace, Speaker John G. Carlisle, General Durbin Ward and General Charles H. Mansur; west terrace, Thomas F. Bayard, Henry B. Payne and John F. Follett.

A RINGER FROM HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks was introduced by Thurman. He said he had just come from his home and was astounded at the interest displayed in public affairs; but when he remembered that the State election was but three weeks and the national election but six weeks distant, his wonder ceased even when he saw the thousands gathered here. Every fourth year the people at the ballot box decide for or against a change in the management of the Government. In November the people must again decide for a continuance or change in administration. Did they think the same men must be continued from Olympiad to Olympiad. It is now twenty-five years since a change. Millions of dollars have been collected and paid out in that time. Last year there was collected and paid out in the aggregate $66,300,000. The story of these transactions was written in thousands of books by thousands of clerks, but all are Republicans. No Democrat is allowed to read the story. Much more money is collected than used. The Government should have all that is needed for an economical administration of the affairs of the country, but not one dollar more. When citizens have paid in all the Government needs they have done their whole duty and ought not to be asked to do more. Senator Sherman said in very rough language last night that he (Hendricks) had misrepresented the national treasury. The remark reflected more on Calkins, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, than on himself. Calkins had said in a speech that the Republicans found the treasury empty and that now it is full to overflowing. He (Hendricks) had quoted Calkins on the supposition that he knew, being a member of Congress. The question is whether taxation is too high and ought to be reformed. Two years ago Arthur said taxation is too high and ought to be lightened. The revenues annually exceeded the need of the Government by $100,000,000. In 1882 the excess was $145,000,000. Congress undertook a slight concession, but at the second session afterwards the Secretary of the Treasury reported that the reduction did not relieve as it should, the excess being $85,00,000,000. This excess is increasing annually, so that the speaker did not suppose Calkins was much mistaken. If the $85,000,000 remained with the people or in the channels of trade would it not be a great benefit? In a sentence the Democratic platform says taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government; it shall be for public purposes alone and shall be the highest on articles of luxury. By its honor the Democratic party stands pledged to support these principles.

Not the least interesting part of the conference at the Opera House this afternoon was the reading of letters from Democrats unable to be present. These embraced words of cheer from Samuel J. Randall, Senator J. E. McDonald, General H. W. Slocum, H. W. Jewett, Joseph Pulitzer, L. D. Thoman, William F. Vilas, Abram S. Hewitt, M. S. Southard, William S Holman, George B. McClellan, General Thomas J. Clunie, J. H. Farley, General Franz Siegel and Hon. W. S. Groesbeck.

A RINGING LETTER.

The following letter was also read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, September 22, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR:

I very much regret that the pressure of official duties will prevent my joining you at the meeting to be held in Columbus on the 25th inst. I hope the meeting will be a complete success, and that it will be the means of increasing the enthusiasm already aroused for the cause of good government. I believe that the voters of the country are fully alive to the necessity of installing an administration of public affairs which shall be truly their own, not only because it is the result of their choice, but because its selected instrumentalities, are directly from the body of the people, and impressed with the people's thoughts and sentiments. They are tired, I think, of a rule so long continued that it has bred and fostered a class standing between them, and their political action, and whose interests in affairs end with partisan zeal and the advancement of personal advantage Let me remind the people that if they seek to make their public servants feel their direct responsibility to them and be careful of their interests, their objects will not be accomplished by a blinded adherence to a party which has grown arrogant with long continued power. Let me impress upon the people that the issue involved in the pending canvass is the establishment of a pure and honest administration of their Government. Let me show them the way to this and warn them against any cunningly designed effort to lead them into other paths of irrevelant discussion. With these considerations before them and with an earnest presentation of our claims to the people and of their responsibility, we need not fear the result of their intelligent action.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Allen G. Thurman.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

FOR CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS BEYOND DOUBT.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The latest advices from New York received here, through both Democratic and Republican sources, represent that State in a sort of chaotic condition. Old political lines have been almost completely broken down, and the question is which party is likely to draw the most from the other. Tammany is still an uncertain element, but there is an evident disposition to concede to them the major, if not all, of the county offices, and this will doubtless promote thorough harmony and unity of action among the factions. Cleveland is making great inroads among the business men, and the produce, petroleum, stock, cotton and other exchanges all have their Cleveland clubs, and are raising money to aid in the election of the reform candidate. A reason assigned for the almost solid support given to Cleveland in Wall street is that the great speculative shark has declared for Blaine. Gould is detested on the street and the brokers delight in going contrary to his wishes. Merchants like Henry B. Claflin are doing all they can for Cleveland. On the other hand, Butler has captured some of the labor vote and there are a few Irishmen who will vote for Blaine because they have been led to believe that he is intensely American and anti-English. In the interior of the State great gains for the Democrats are reported and it is claimed that Cleveland will come down to King's Bridge with as many votes as Blaine, thus entirely wiping out the old time majorities of Central and Western New York. It is said that Blaine's hippodroming tour will do him no good, and ex-Senator Platt says that Blaine is "an infernal fool" for writing that letter about that alleged Kentucky marriage. Roscoe Conkling has been urged by Democratic friends to come out for Cleveland. He declines on the ground that since he is not a Democrat he can aid Cleveland more in his present attitude of non-interference. He says Blaine's nomination is a disgrace to the Republican party, and predicts that St. John will get more votes in New York State than Ben Butler. The Democratic National Committee regard New York State as safe. Within the past month there has been a decided brightening of Democratic prospects and a corresponding increase of Democratic confidence.

CLEVELAND IN CONNECTICUT.

Representative Mitchell, of Connecticut, is in Washington to-day. He said: "I feel quite sure that Cleveland will carry Connecticut. He will get a great many Republican votes. The Independent Republicans are well organized and are doing effective work. Their committee send out about as many documents as either the Republican or Democratic Committees and they only send them to those who apply for them. There are a great many Republicans who intend to vote for Cleveland, but they say nothing about it. They are quiet men who go to the polls and vote without making any fuss. I know of a single block in New Haven in which fourteen Republicans reside Twelve of them are against Blaine and most of them, perhaps the whole twelve, will vote for Cleveland, but they don't talk any. The Independent Republicans will vote for Cleveland but they will support their party's candidate for Governor. Hence Cleveland will run ahead of our State ticket, but I believe we will win on both tickets. When Butler first declared himself a candidate I was discouraged," continued Mr. Mitchell, "but I soon got over that. Butler does not cut much of a figure in our State. He has played out."

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM COOPER.

The Republican residents in Pennsylvania, employed in this city, have received another circular from Thomas V. Cooper, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which reads as follows:

The Republican State Committee asks you for a contribution to assist in defraying the necessary expenses of the campaign. The Philadelphia City Committee and the Allegheny County Committee indorse this request, and ask that all contributions be sent to the State Committee. The campaign in Pennsylvania cannot be carried to success without means and all interested should contribute promptly and liberally. Up to this writing the committee is far short for imperative needs for home work, and as yet powerless to render such aid to doubtful States as it usually gives in Presidential campaigns. The civil service law does not prevent any officeholder making a voluntary contribution to any political organization. It simply protects you from forced contributions made by superior officers. This is correct, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and the law is faithfully upheld by this committee. Promptly assist us by sending check or postal order to Thomas V. Cooper Chairman.

40,000 DEMOCRATS.

GATHER TO HEAR CONGRESSMAN COLLINS AT YOUNGSTOWN.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., September 26.—As early as 6 o'clock delegates from the surrounding townships began to assemble on Spring Common, preparatory to joining the grand torchlight parade to-night. Every township in the county was represented by from fifty to three hundred voters. Promptly at 7:30, Chief Marshal Henry Britt gave orders to march from Spring Common. The line of march was to Basin; to Front; to Market; to Wick avenue; to Wood; to Holmes; to Diamond. Two thousand torches were distributed in the wards of the city to-day, and with the visiting clubs the number was nearly double. The Mechanics' Band headed the procession and one hundred mounted horsemen brought up the rear. Fifteen bands were interspersed in the procession. The Warren delegation, three hundred strong, was delayed, and did not join the procession until it had started. Hubbard sent two hundred voters. It is estimated that 40,000 people were on the fair grounds to-day, and at least two-thirds remained to participate and watch the parade. The streets and sidewalks were crowded to impassability. Green and red lights illumined the streets, some of which were handsomely decorated. Illumined banners bore the following mottoes: "Tell the truth—Grover Cleveland," "We Favor a Change," "1880, Garfield and High Wages—Hancock and the Poorhouse," "Mulligan to Blaine—Shall I tell the truth?" "There is great Prosperity—James G. Blaine,—Labor is 25 per cent. Lower than in 1860," "Gould, Sage, Field, Vanderbilt and all other Monopolists Support Blaine," "Blaine took the people into his confidence, but they will not take him into theirs," "No Corporatio-Monopoly Collars Around Our Neck." "Dear Fisher: I want a certificate of character bad" "Burn these Letters." "Democratic Victory Means Well Paid Workingmen." "No more Old Scrap in Ours." "Down with Company Stores." "We've got Brains, we want Beef." "Cleveland will carry Ohio." It was 9:30 when the procession started.

THE SPEAKERS.

E M. Heisley, of Cleveland, arrived on a late train, and spoke in the Diamond to a large crowd, followed by Civil Service Commissioner Thoman. Excelsior Hall overflowed with voters. Robert Mackey, who was to have presided, was sick, and A. J. Wolf was chosen instead. John F. Williams, recently a prominent Republican, was the first speaker. Williams is a Welshman and voted the Republican ticket eighteen years. Every one in the audience knew him, and his speech was very telling, though lasting only ten minutes.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, member of Congress from the Fourth district, and ex-President of the Irish American Land League, was next introduced. His name brought forth long continued cheers. Mr. Collins said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Though thinking I was a comparative stranger among you, there seems to be one who knows more about me than myself The editor of a Republican daily here when it was known I would speak, stated I was not an Irishman. To this I would say, to the best of my knowledge and my parents' knowledge, I was born in the south of Ireland, which certainly constitutes an Irishman in every sense of the word. As such I came to America and gave my allegiance to the United States, and consider myself an American with equal right to a native-born. (Loud cheers.)

Continuing, he said: The Irish naturally should not be an issue in the campaign Thirty years ago, when Blaine ran a paper in Maine, he advocated the principle of not permitting foreign-born to vote till in the country twenty-one years, and he and his party would like to enforce this now but, thanks to the Democratic party, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and every other nationality, after taking the oath are American. My discussion will be as an Irish-born American citizen. Some good friend has handed me some questions to answer, which are calculated to mislead:

First. Did you not, as a paid organizer, get men to go to Ireland to fight England?

When twenty-one I was for nine months a Fenian, acting as a speaker to organize the Fenians. Having a better situation I did it because I loved Ireland. Never, so help me God, did I ask a man to go to Ireland to fight. I never asked any one to do what I would not do myself."

Second—Did you go? if not, why?

Because other work required my presence here. Every Fenian knows the principle of Fenianism and knows the time to fight did not come.

Collins said he did not dodge the question as Blaine did the Mulligan letters. He gave the deserters from the Democratic party a scathing rebuke He did not suppose the Republicans liked him and intended to court their dislike until they were defeated and Grover Cleveland seated in the White House. He had always been a Democrat because he believed it to be the party to perpetuate this Government. It had lived through defeat; it had attended the funeral of the Federal party, of the Whigs, of the Know-Nothings, but not as mourners. Let once the Republicans be defeated and the party would go as the rest. Speaking of the fraud of 1876, he said no Republican President had ever got a majority vote of the people. The Presidency had been stolen, bought with four million dollars in '80, and now the Republicans were trying to coax it, but he did not believe they expected it themselves for they could not buy, steal or coax it this year.

PROMISES UNREDEEMED.

"To you who toil with your hands I say the Democracy is your friend and you their support. When you desert it the party fails. The Republicans don't tell you what they did four years ago. They told you then to vote for Garfield and prosperity against Hancock and poverty. Before Garfield had been seated three months the depression they predicted on Hancock's election began and has not ended yet. Blaine wrote his prosperity letter too soon. He had not heard from the Hocking valley; not heard your mills were nearly all idle. They tell you Blaine will right this. Their past broken promises should answer."

Collins' treatment of the tariff was clear and comprehensive. He showed that the taxpayers paid the duties and not the foreigners. It was so plain that every one understood the differences of the parties on the tariff was nothing. Both advocated an adjustment. I was a Republican Tariff Commission which recommended a reduction, appointed by a Republican President and sanctioned by a Republican Senate. His treatment of the navy brought rounds of applause. He said that the money appropriated for naval purposes had been used to buy votes and this would be so until there was a change. He strenuously denounced the accumulation of surplus, saying it was taxes wrung from the tax-ridden people. He wanted no jobber or liar for his leader; no man who forgot the date of State from which he emanated; no man who changed his religion because it was popular; no blusterer; no tattooed man, but an honest, upright reformer and such he believed Cleveland to be, while he knew Blaine to be the former.

Collins' speech ended in uproarious applause. No speaker has left better impressions on the people, and the audience seemed loth to give him up. He speaks to-morrow night in Cleveland, Monday night in Toledo, returning from there to Boston. He stated to-night that the Democrats in Massachusetts would hold their own in November, and felt very confident of Cleveland's success.

GROWING BRIGHTER.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS IN NOVEMBER.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood's desk is covered with letters to a depth of several inches. She has received invitations to speak in Cleveland and Berkshire, Onio. From every section come requests for her photograph and autograph. "Some of the letters I have received from men," she said, "asking for my photograph, are quite soft, and seem to be earnest."

A recent letter from Mrs. Marilla Ricker winds up by saying: "A Vice President ought to be nominated at once. My dresses are all done." "You see," said Mrs. Lockwood, "that is a regular woman's letter." A great many of Mrs. Lockwood's letters refer to scandalous stories recently published in the North concerning the candidate. The chief of these charges is that Mrs. Lockwood made Mr. Lockwood stay in the kitchen, and when he came home late at night and tried to open the doorlatch with a toothpick, she did not go down and let him in, but let him flounder around for a while, and then called a policeman. Another scandalous statement is that she was a strong-minded young woman, and had compelled a young man to marry her. Some of the letters received make earnest inquiries as to whether these statements are true, and Mrs. Lockwood is very much amused. "Of course these are all canards," she said, "gotten up by some men who want to have a joke."

Mr. A. A. Wilson, of this city, who has been authorized by the National Democratic Committee to receive contributions of money in aid of Cleveland's election, said to-day that the responses to his published card asking for money were surprising. He says men, women and children have voluntarily come forward and given money, and that nobody has yet offered less than one dollar. Mr. Wilson has had some experience in collecting money for campaign uses, but he says the interest manifested here in Cleveland's election and the willingness of the people to give their money for that object surprises anything he ever saw.

COX TO LEAVE CONGRESS.

It is said here in Washington by Democrats who visit New York quite often and confer with the party managers there, that Representative S. S. Cox will probably be the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York City. He is a Tammany man and the choice of that organization, but the feeling on the part of the County Democracy toward Tammany is so strong that they are not inclined to yield the latter the mayoralty nomination. Mr. Cox, it is said, has always been popular with all the party factions, notwithstanding his undoubted loyalty to Tammany. Now, it is understood, Tammany insists upon having the candidate for Mayor, and the Democratic managers in casting about for a man who will be entirely satisfactory to that organization, and not objectionable to the County Democracy and Irving Hall, have pitched upon Mr. Cox. He, it seems, prefers Congressional life, but is willing to sacrifice his inclinations to the good of the party, and it is believed he will be the next Mayor of New York City.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

CHEERING REPORTS AT ALBANY REGARDING THE CAMPAIGN.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 26.—Information continues to arrive at the Executive Chamber from all parts of the country as to the encouraging progress of Governor Cleveland's canvass. As the end of the campaign approaches Governor Cleveland's mail becomes more voluminous. Personal letters are sent from every State in the Union giving assurances of the success of the Democratic national ticket. The newspaper mail also grows larger day by day. Publishers send the Governor marked articles in their various publications as to the political outlook in their respective localities. The Western papers contain unusually hopeful views of the outlook.

The whole situation was to-day summarized by an astute politician as follows: "The press of the country gives a pretty good index of public opinion. It has been our habit during many Presidential campaigns to look carefully after the estimates and comparisons made by newspapers on side of the State. We now find the contrast strikingly more favorable in this campaign than in 1880. From the rural press we learn more accurately the cause of the little kernels of Republican discontent in this or that locality, which cannot be comprehended in a broad, national or even State summary of the situation. If these newspapers are closely studied you will find that there is a constantly growing undercurrent for Governor Cleveland for safe business reasons, coupled with a general desire for a change. Of course due consideration must be allowed to enthusiastic fever 'whooping it up.'"

EVIDENCE NOT TO BE IGNORED.

"But when the Kinderhook *Pathfinder*, to use a fictitious newspaper name, says 'John Smith, a leading merchant of our village, hitherto a Republican, announces his intention to vote and use his influence for Cleveland,' and then goes on and give the names of a half dozen others of opposite political faith who intend to do the same in the village of Kinderhook, depend upon it that there is good ground for saying there is something wrong with the Republican voters in Kinderhook. Let any man take the rural papers of this State and look them through carefully and he will find a good many John Smiths coming over for Cleveland. Aggregate these John Smiths in the 4,500 towns and villages of the State and it will be found that they represent an incalculable power. What the orators of old have done for us the newspapers of the present day are doing. In no small degree are these same papers the guides and instruments which control and give methods to the workings of the party machinery of both great parties."

FOR THE REFORM GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN WHO ARE BOOMING CLEVELAND.

(Special to the The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 25.—Politics are occupying the attention of the members of the down town business men to a greater extent than even speculation. Both sides are forming campaign clubs, and in the absence of activity in the markets a little betting on the result is accepted as an agreeable substitute. Deacon White is doing the heaviest betting on the Blaine side, while Addison Cammack has wagered $37,000 on the success of Cleveland. Hudson has also made several bets that Cleveland would be elected. To-day a bet of $1,000 to $7,000 that Cleveland would carry the State of New York was made. Betting on the general result was about even. William R. Travers to-day visited the Stock Exchange for the first time in two or three years. The members gave him a royal reception, and the enthusiasm was increased when it was announced that he had signed the call for the formation of a Cleveland club. Mr. Travers was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, where he opposed Cleveland's nomination, but he has now come out strongly in his support. It was stated on the street that Mr. Travers had bet $3,000 that Cleveland would be elected. The call for a Stock Exchange Cleveland club has been signed by over 200 members, fully 25 per cent. of which are Republicans. Many of these were members of the Garfield club of four years ago, which had 1,100 members. One member has made a canvass of 310 Republicans, 168 of whom will vote against Blaine, 118 will vote for him and the rest are undecided. The Cleveland club, which is being formed on the Mining Exchange, will meet for organization on Saturday. Over 200 have signed the roll. The Blaine club on the same Exchange has secured only 100 signatures. The Produce Exchange club is prosecuting its work vigorously. Secretary Meachim says that 2,100 out of the total membership of the Exchange (3,000) will vote against Blaine. This is a poor showing for the Plumed Knight, as down town is always overwhelmingly Republican.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Mr. Blaine's hippodrome struck Ohio yesterday at Ashtabula. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says "it will make 'one-night stands' at Cleveland, Toledo and Dayton, and play 'two nights and a matinee' at Cincinnati. There will be brief exhibitions at Painesville, Elyria, Norwalk, Fostoria, Hamilton and other points. The tent will be pitched in Cincinnati from Wednesday evening until Friday morning." The *Enquirer* says Blaine's tour is a great concession to the Domocracy of Ohio and an admission of extreme Republican distress. It continues:

If all present indications shall prove to be reliable, there will be much greater offense against dignity in Mr. Blaine's party itinerary than there was in the tours of Seymour and Greeley or the "swinging round the circle" of Andy Johnson. Blaine is to dispense his personal magnetism, rather than teach the people. He is expected to pose, rather than to preach the true doctrine. He is started on his travels to capture the people by audacity, rather than by the force of his principles. The people of Ohio are not in a humor to be flattered or frightened. Mr. Blaine's visit will aggravate rather than soften the opposition to him, * * * He will encounter thousands of workingmen who cannot be convinced that the Republican policy of protection, or any other policy, has made them comfortable and happy. Even the famous man of magnetism cannot persuade a starving man that he is living on the fat of the land, or a wife and children in scanty and ragged raiment that they are well fortified against the inclemency of the coming winter. * * * He will also find that his association with the Prohibition victory in Maine has put him in bad odor among liberal-minded voters of his own party; and he will gaze upon a vacuum where he may expect to see an Irish rally to his standard.

—The starving coal miners in Southern Ohio are now sustaining life by helping themselves to the cattle and poultry of adjacent farmers. These men are not in good condtion to be preached to about the "prosperity" which has resulted from twenty years of Republican legislation in the interest of Monopolists.

—Failing in their attempt to force the widow of Lot M. Morrill to retract her damaging statements about Blaine, the Republican managers at Augusta are now persecuting the poor woman. She has some compromising letters from Blaine to her husband in her possession and efforts are being made by Blaine's henchmen to secure possession of them. It is intimated that unless the persecutions cease very suddenly Mrs. Morrill will lay these documents before the public. Can it be possible that there were more letters that were not burned?

—Irving Hall and the County Democracy will hold their grand ratification meeting on Thursday evening, October 9. In reply to an invitation to Tammany to participate in the demonstration, Hon. John Kelly wrote: "We have appointed a committee for the purpose of getting up a ratification meeting, which we propose to hold in the early part of next month, and as it is the desire of our general committee to hold their meeting in and around Tammany Hall, in view of this we are not in a position to co-operate with you in the meeting proposed."

—At a meeting of the Illinois Methodist Conference, Tuesday, a resolution was presented to the effect that the body give its support to ex-Gov. St. John in the coming Presidential election. A motion was made to table the resolution, but it was lost, and the resolution was adopted with but few dissenting votes.

—About betting and politics at the stock exchanges in New York, the *Herald* of Thursday says:

At the Stock Exchange Charles I. Hudson made a bet with Deacon S. V. White yesterday, laying $2,000 to $1,900 that Cleveland will be elected. Mr. White is such an enthusiastic Blaine Republican that he made a bet of $3,000 even with R. S. Elliott that the tattooed man will be the next President. He also wagered $1,000 against $750 with another person and $1,000 against $750 with a third to the same effect. A wager of $1,000 to $900 on Cleveland's success, offered by a well known broker, was not taken. An informal ballot on the Presidency was taken on 'Change during the lunch hour, and showed that 576 voters were for Cleveland and 312 for Blaine.

"At the Produce Exchange," says an active member, "we have already counted 890 volunteers for Cleveland and Hendricks, and you may say that we are sure to have 1,000 men. As this represents one business body only, and as each name subscribed means a five dollar bill, we feel a little proud of the Produce Exchange. We think we will be able to do some good fighting for the good cause."

The brokers on the National Petroleum Exchange have secured over five hundred names for the new Cleveland club, and the canvass of the Board is not completed. The new campaign club on the Cotton Exchange is also reported to be flourishing.

—The following letter written by William Purcell, of New York, to a gentleman in New York, is a sufficient answer to a malicious campaign lie, which has been in circulation of late:

"Yours of the 11th, inquiring if Gov. Cleveland opposed my nomination for Secretary of State on account of my faith, is received. In answer, I would say I have no evidence that he did. And I feel bound, in full justice to say that I do not believe he opposed my nomination on that account.

Yours, &c., WM. PURCELL."

Mr. Purcell, as our readers know, is a Roman Catholic.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, says of the German vote in that State: "The Germans will vote almost as a unit against Blaine. They will vote against him not only because we don't believe in him. In Cuyahoga county we will get 7,500 German votes, in Erie county nine-tenths of the German votes, in Sandusky county the same, in Lucas 90 per cent., in Defiance 85 per cent., in Summit 85 per cent., in Stark 85, in Wooster 90, in Butler 85, in Hamilton about 70 only, owing to the dissatisfaction of some Germans with Democratic rule; in Lawrence 80 per cent., in Seneca all the Germans have been Democrats for thirty years; in Tuscarawas about 85 per cent. Unless the vote of the miners is interfered with in Auglaize we will get 80 per cent., and in Ottawa 85. I have letters from the leading Germans in these counties which justify me in making these claims. The German vote in the State is about 180,000, and Cleveland will get at least 120,000 of this."

—Mr. John B. McCullough, the editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was on hand to greet Blaine in New York and assure him of the cordial support of his paper, which is the leading Republican organ of Missouri. A month before the nomination, however, the *Globe-Democrat* said of Blaine:

He is an unclean man, and the people will not have him. He stands self-convicted of prostituting the highest offices he has held to build up a private fortune, of cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money. His record would damn him,

—There was a man in Kentucky,
His name was Major Blaine,
He wedded secretly one day,
Tho' th' record is not plain.

And when he found that he was wed,
This secretive man of Maine
Went slyly to another State,
And in secret wed again.

—*N. Y. World.*

—Hon. George Ross, of Doylestown, Bucks county, has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district on the Democratic ticket.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

mylws&W-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR Whittier

Senior in age. Longest in practice. Oldest graduate

Old No. 302, New 930 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment-prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS AND LAKE'S

Medical Dispensary,

906 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D. M. R. C. P. S.,
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free Civiale Agency, 159 Fulton St., N. Y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Quarterly Settlements Passed Quietly.

The Local Investment Market Fairly Active.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

The ushering in of a new month in banking circles yesterday was attended with no more activity than the old one passed out. It cannot be, said that there is no new paper offering, but the amount is insignificant compared with the corresponding period last year. There is a noticeable improvement in the general mercantile demand for money, yet it is anything but active. Lending rates are nominally 6@7 per cent., with exceptional cases at 5½ per cent. The oil trade, although not pressing in their demands, are taking some good, round amounts, for which they pay 7@9 per cent., with the usual 15@20 cents margin. Counter business was fairly active yesterday, owing to monthly settlements and making up of payrolls for manufacturing firms and railroads. Eastern exchange continued scarce on account of large shipments to meet city interest charges which matured yesterday, and trading was done at 50 to 75 cents per $1,000. Small bank notes are in light supply, as is usually the case the first week in the month.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,304,406 20
Balances	14,978 49

The movement in local securities continues of a very meagre character. There is a good inquiry for Junction and Pittsburgh and Western 6 per cent. bonds, and sales of the former were made yesterday at 100¼ and interest.

The inquiry for real estate continues good. A number of large and important sales are reported pending and are expected to be consummated in a few days. There were no sales reported yesterday.

GENERAL NOTES.

John Wilcox, foundryman at Sharpsburg, has made an assignment to John B. McGinley.

The Farmers' Deposit National Bank yesterday announced its regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent.

A sale of $3,500 Monongahela Incline 5s at par was reported yesterday; also 50 shares of Safe Deposit Company stock at 54.

The Penn Incline Plane Company yesterday declared a dividend of 2 par cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, being its first.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅝	54⅝
Reading Railroad	13½	13⅝
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	4¼	4¼
Lehigh Valley	60	....
United Co.'s N. J.	....	190
Central Trans. Co.	39	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	115
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	20¾	20⅞
N. Pacific preferred	45¾	45⅞
Lehigh Navigation	45	....
Philadelphia & Erie	....	13½
N. Central R. W.	50	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Stock Market Less Active—Fluctuations Limited.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

3 per cents	100¼	U. S. new 4s	120¼
U. S. 4½s	112¼	Pacific 6s, '95	126

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities dull.

The stock market was less active than yesterday, and fluctuations, as a rule, were confined within a comparatively narrow limit. In early transactions prices advanced ¼ to ⅞ per cent. compared with closing quotations yesterday, but an advance was induced on realizations, and these, in connection with sales for short account, led to a decline of ¼ to 2 per cent. During the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed, and the closing dealings were strong at a recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent., the advance being led by Grangers, Union Pacific, Lackawanna, Lake Shore and Missouri Pacific. Changes in the day's transactions were unimportant, except for Lackawanna and Northern Pacific preferred, which show a decline of ⅝ to ⅞ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 206,000 shares as follows: 20,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 Lake Shore, 44,000 Northwestern, 37,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Western Union and 12,000 Northern Pacific.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110	Lou'ville & Nash.	28¼
Erie 2ds	55¼	L. & N. A.	12
Lehigh & Wilkes.	95½	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. consols	70	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	102	M. & Charleston	29
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	83
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117¾	M. & St. L.	13¾
Tennesee 6s, old	39½	Do preferred	35¾
Tennesse 6s, new	39	Missouri Pacific	84¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.	36	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	50¾	Morris & Essex	122
Union Pacific 1sts	110½	Nashville & Chat.	86½
Do Land Grant	106¾	N. J. Central	80½
do Sinking fund	109¾	N. & W. pref.	45¾
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	21
Do consols ex	37	Do preferred	45¾
Do deferred	5	O. & Northwestern	92¾
Adams Express	130	Do preferred	127¾
Allegheny Central	3½	New York Central	95½
A. & T. Haute	20	Ohio Central	2¾
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss.	19¾
American Express	92	Do preferred	40
B. C. R. & N.	65	Ont. & Western	12¾
Canada Pacific	44	Ore. Navigation	79
Canada Southern	53½	Ore. Transcon.	14¾
Central Pacific	40½	Oregon Imp.	19
Chesa & Ohio	7	Pacific Mail	51½
Do pref 1sts	13¾	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	8	P., D. & E.	18
C. & A.	120½	Pitts burgh	139
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	159¼
C., B. & Q.	123¾	Reading	24¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	114
C., St. L. & P.	8¾	St. L. & San. F.	21¾
Do preferred*	18	Do preferred	41¾
C. S. & C.	23	Do 1sts pref.	85
Cleveland Col.	40	C., M. & St. P.	78¾
Del. & Hudson	89¾	Do preferred	105¾
Del. Lack. & W.	119	St. P. & M.	99
Den. & Rio. G.	10¼	St. P. & Omaha	32¾
Erie	14	Do preferred	93¾
Do preferred	27	Texas Pacific	12¾
East Tennessee	4¾	Union Pacific	53¾
Do preferred	7¾	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	128¾	W., St. L. & Pac.	4¾
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do preferred	11¾
do preferred*	88¼	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Harlem	185	Western Union T.	64¾
Houston & Texas	32	Homestake	9½
Illinois Central	128½	Iron Silver	100
Ind., B. & West	16¾	Ontario	20
Kansas & Texas	18¾	Quicksilver	3
L. E. & W.	13¾	Do preferred	28
Lake Shore	76¼	Sutro	17

*Asked. †Ex int. ‡Ex coup.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market was fairly active and steady. Sales included Consolidated Virginia, .28, (buyer .30), California, .38, regular .35, (seller .35), and .38, (seller .10), Mexican 1.55, (seller .10), Standard 1.45@1.40, Union Consolidated 1.25, Little Chief .28, Little Pittsburgh, .23; Sutro Tunnel, .16@.17, Navajo, 3.85@3.85 and Horn Silver .6½.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, October 1.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	144	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	100
Alouez Mining Co.	1	Atch. & Top. R.R.	71¾
Calumet & H	144	Boston & Albany	88½
Catalpa	20	Boston & Maine	62½
Franklin	7	C., B. & Q.	123
Quincy	27	C., S. & C.	123¾
Wis. Cen.	10¾	Eastern R. R.	26
F. & P. M. pref	93	Flint & P. M.	17
Water Power	2¾	L. R. & Ft. S.	18
Boston Land	3¾	N. Y. & N. E.	11½
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	17⅜	Mexican	1¾
Belcher	23¾	Northern Belle	3½
Best & Belcher	1¾	Ophir	1½
Bodie Cons.	2¾	Potosi	1¼
California	35	Savage	1
Consolidated Va.	20	Sierra Nevada	1¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Cons.	1¼
Eureka Con.	2¾	Utah	1¼
Gould & Curry	1¾	Yellow Jacket	2
Hale & Norcross	2⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 11,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter red western 6s 8d@7s. No. 1 California 6s@7s. Corn—New western mixed 4s 11½d. Prime mess pork 74s. Extra India mess beef 97s 6d. Fine American cheese 53s 6d. Bacon—Short clear 51s 6d. Common rosin 4½s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester: cloth steady and fair; demand for yarns firmer.

LONDON, October 1.—Consols for money 101 3-16; consols account 13⅜; U. S. 4s, 23½; U. S. 4½s, 15½; Erie, 14¾; seconds, 57⅛; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 27½; Pennsylvania Central, 57; Canada Pacific, 45; St. Paul, 82½. Sugar—Off A, 14s@14s 3d; Muscovado afloat, 12s@12s 3d. Spirits turpentine 22s 6d.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 78f 20c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

The volume of business transacted in the various departments of trade during the past week has been decidedly small, much smaller in fact than any preceding week during the year. The demand for flour continues of a hand-to-mouth character, and buyers are only taking enough to meet present wants. Prices remain firm for best grades, while the cutting noted last week continues only on inferior qualities. The receipts of all cereals, wheat in particular, have been comparatively light, although the market has been in buyers' favor.

The following summary of John M. Oakley broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
October	78⅝	79⅝	78⅛	79⅛
November	80⅝	81⅜	79⅝	81¼
December	82⅝	83¼	81¾	83⅛
January	82⅝	84	82⅜	83⅝

Cash wheat, 79c; May wheat 89½c.

CORN.

October	57	58	57	57¾
November	46¾	49½	46¾	49½
Year	40	42¼	39¾	42
May	39¾	41½	39¾	41

OATS.

October	25¾	26	25⅞	26
November	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
Year	25½	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
May	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29¾

Car lots—Wheat, 180; corn, 534; oats, 121.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following increase: Wheat, 1,860,400 bushels; corn, 1,347,700 bushels; oats, 207,500 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00	@6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00	@6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00	@5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75	@5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 10	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 25	@4 50
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50	@4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	88	@ 90
No. 1 Fultz	85	@ 88
No. 2	83	@ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	62	@ 63
No. 2 yellow shelled	60	@ 62
High mixed shelled	59	@ 60
Mixed shelled	57	@ 59
Rejected shelled	56	@ 57
No. 1 yellow ear	65	@ 67
No. 2 yellow ear	60	@ 62
High mixed ear	60	@ 62
Mixed ear	55	@ 58
OATS—No. 2 white	32	@ 32½
Light mixed	31	@ 32
Black mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	54	@ 55
Western	53	@ 54

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 50@14 25 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $16 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $16 00@19 00; do. new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, 50c per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 50@c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

In the country produce market there is scarcely any movement at all—both the receipts and shipments being correspondingly light. The demand for choice butter has been good, with prices firm and higher. Cheese is selling less readily, but the market is firm for the better grades, and prices are in the ascendancy. Eggs are in fair supply; prices remain about nominal, although choice fresh lots bring a trifle more than outside quotations when offered. Apples are in full supply and weak. Peaches are about done coming in. Potatoes are in full supply and market weak. Chestnuts are in abundant supply, and during the week have declined about $3 per bushel.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, 1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 80@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 00@2 25; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 22@24c; dairy, 22@27c; common to medium, 10@12c; choice creamery, 29@32c; fine creamery, 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 6¼@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6¼@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@3c.

CHESTNUTS—$3 50@4 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 11@11½c; do skims 8@8½c; York Goshen 12@12½c; Sweitzer, 14@15c, as to quality; Limberger, 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 20@21c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 65@66c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Plums $2 00, 3 50@4 00 per bushel in baskets; 1 00, $1 25 @1 50; grapes, 4, 4½@5c per pound; quinces $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, 5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—30@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New Rose $1 40 per bbl on track, from store, $1 50@1 65; sweet Jersey $3 50@3 75 per bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 45@50c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennesee, 7¼@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed $5 00@5 50; large $7 00; timothy seed $1 50@1 60; orchard grass $1 80; blue grass $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 6½@6; do in cakes 6@6½c; city do 6¾@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 50@1 60 per barrel; watermelons, $5, 8, 10@18 per hundred; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

The movement in groceries during the past week has been of veryfordinary size. With the exception of sugars, which continue to rule weak, the market is nominally unchanged.

Green Coffees.		Candies.	
Fancy Rio	13 @14	Star, full w'g	12½@
Choice Golden		Stearine	11½@
Rio	13 @13½	Sugars.	
Prime Rio	12 @	Stand cut lo'f	7⅝@
Good do	12 @	Cubes	7⅞
Fair do	11 @	Fruit powd	7⅜@
Old Gov Java	18 @22	Powdered	7⅜@
Maracaibo	12 @15	Granulated	6¾@
Mocha	24 @25	Confec'trs A	6¼@
Santos	12 @15	Palace	6¼@
Laygnara	10½@14	Crescent A	6¼@
Roasted Coffees.		Windsor A	6¼@
In papers	15 @19	Ridgewood. A	6 @
In bulk	13¾@14¾	Choice lt. yel.	5¾@ 5¾
Lower grades	11½@12½	Good do	5¾@
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Fair do	5¾@ 5¾
Java in bulk	24½@25½	Common do	5 @ 5½
Syrups.		New Orleans Molasses.	
Maple flav'd	32 @33	Fancy	56 @58
Choice sugar syrup	27 @38	Choice	54 @55
Good do do	33 @	Good	50 @52
Blackstrap	19 @	Salt.	
Soda.		No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Bi carb in kgs. 4 @4½		Extra	1 10
Do assort pap's. 6 @		Dairy	1 40
Do do ¼ pap's. 6¾@		Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Salsoda in kegs. 1¾@		Starch.	
do in bbls. 1½@		Gloss	6¼@8
Spices—Whole.		Corn	6¾@8
Cloves	13 @	Rice.	
Alspice	7 @	Head Car'lina	7¼@
Cassia	8 @	Choice do	6¾@ 7
Pepper	16½@19	Prime do	6¼@ 6½
Nutmeg	60 @70	Rangoon	5¾@ 6
		Louisiana	6¼@ 6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas new	$1 25@1 45	Red cherries	90
Rsp'brs new	1 20@1 25	Lil's beans, 2-lb	$1 25
Strawberries	1 60@1 10	Soak do do	90c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	String do do	80c@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Pumpkins do	@ 95
Stan. peaches	1 70@1 90	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Do bbls	6 50	Greengage	1 60
Winslow's corn	1 25	Egg plums	1 60
Other brands	90c@1 00	Tomatoes	90@ 95
Raker's corn	@1 15	Salmon, 1 lb	1 40@1 60
		Blackberries	90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Lon Lay's do	2 75	Maccaroni	8 @12
Muscatels do	2 50	Vermicelli	8 @12
New Valencia	6¾@7	Tapioca	4¾@
Ondara do	7 @7½	Brazil nuts	12 @
Seedless	3 85	Lemons, ₱ box	$5 00
Sultanas	10¾@	Cocoanuts, per 100	5 00
Dates	5 @	Lemon peel ₱ lb	14 c
Currants	6¼@6¾	Pecans	12½@
Prunes	5¾@6	Sago	4¾c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Citron ₱ lb	18 c
Do Ivica	22 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Do shelled	40 c	Bananas	$1 50@3 00
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Oranges	4 00@5 00
Sicily filberts	14 c		

Provisions.

Provisions rule quiet at unchanged prices. There is a good consumptive demand, but orders are small and only for present needs.

Large sugar cured hams	14¼c
Medium do do do	14¾c
Small do do do	14¾c
Breakfast bacon	12¾c
Sugar cured shoulders	12½c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon shoulders	8¼c
do clear sides	12¾c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8¼c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¾c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9 c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9¾c
do do 5 pounds	9¾c
do do 10 pounds	9¾c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8¾c
California sausage—Bologna	8 c
Miners' oil	48 c

Fish.

The fish market remains slow and easy. Prices are off a trifle on some kinds, owing to large receipts.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$22 00@36 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00@28 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	12 00@
No. 2 medium, new	10 00@
No. 3 large do., new catch	12 00@
No. 3 medium, new catch	9 00@
No. 3 small, new catch	6 50@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@ 7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	5 50@
White fish, ₱ half bbl, 100	@ 6 50
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@ 3 50
George's codfish	6 50@
Medium do	5 00@ 6 50
Boneless codfish	3 50@ 5 00
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring ₱ box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 00@ 6 25
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	9 50@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s ₱ case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s ₱ case	18 50@25 00

THE OIL MARKET.

Trading Attended With a Fair Degree of Activity.

Trading at the oil exchanges yesterday was attended with a fair degree of activity. The market opened at 74⅛ cents, at which figure several large bundles were unloaded. A reaction took place and the price of crude sank slowly to 73⅝ cents. When that figure was touched the market rallied to 74 cents, but its stay was short, and during the next hour 72⅝ cents was registered. Another rally then took place and the market closed at 73¾ cents.

News from the field was very meagre. The Phillips was still spouting over 100 barrels per hour steadily, while the Johnston remains as much of a mystery as ever. Operations have not been resumed, and it is difficult to tell when they will, as the owners seem determined to keep it a mystery. What their reasons are for so doing is also a mystery to everybody. The general opinion among dealers is, however, that the well is no good, and that the owners want to sell the property.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	74⅛	Lowest	73⅝
Highest	74⅛	Close	73¾

	Barrels.
Charters	80,3 7
Average charters	51,312
Shipments	71,696
Average shipments	74,3—
Runs	86,950
Average runs	62,948
Clearances	3,707,000

Exchange stock, $175 bid.

N. Y. Refined, 7¾.

[By Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 1.—National Transit certificates opened at 73½c; highest, 74½c; lowest, 72⅝c; closed at 73½c. Shipments for the entire oil regions, 91,263 barrels; runs for the entire oil regions, 115,325 barrels; charters, 92,539 barrels.

Transactions on Oil City Exchange during the past month were 297,457,000 barrels. On Bradford Exchange, 131,922,000 barrels. On New York Mining and Petroleum Exchange, 330,804,000 barrels. On New York petroleum Exchange, 164,612,000 barrels. In this enormous amount of purely speculative business lies the weakness of the oil trade and the real source of many of the present troubles. The legitimate trade is completely at the mercy and under the control of the speculative trade. The Phillips well is doing 41 inches per hour.

OIL CITY, October 1.—National Transit certificates opened at 73½c; highest 74½c, lowest 72⅝c; closed 73½c; sales 1,985,000 barrels; clearances 5,506,000 barrels; runs 86,950 barrels; shipments 84,280 barrels; charters 92,539 barrels; Oil City Oil Exchange stock, no bid; none offered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—OCTOBER 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices ⅜c higher than yesterday; foreign advices firm and receipts at other primary points smaller than anticipated; sales ranged: October 78¾@79⅝c, closing at 79c; November 79⅞@81¾c, closing at 81c; December 81¾@82⅝c, closing at 82¾c; January 82¼@83¼c, closing at 83¼c; No. 2 Chicago spring 78¾@78¾c, closing at 78¾c; No. 3 Chicago spring 69@72c; No. 2 red 81½@82c; No. 3 red 67@68c.

CORN—Demand active and very unsettled; October opened excited and advanced 2c, declined 1¼c, advanced ⅝c, closing 1¾c higher than yesterday; November closing 2c higher, the year 1¾c higher, May ¾c higher; cash 57½@58c, closing at 57¾c; October 57¼@58¾c, closing at 57¾c; the year 39¾@41¼c, closing at 41¼@41¾c; January 37½@38¾, closing at 38c; May 39¾@40¾c, closing 40¾c.

OATS—Strong; cash 25¾c; October 25¾@25½c, closing at 25⅞c; November 26@26¼c, closing at 26¼c; the year 25¼@25¾c; closing at 25¾c; May 29¾@29¾c, closing at 29¾c.

RYE—Quiet at 54¾c.

BARLEY—Dull and weak at 62c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 02½.

PORK—Quiet; cash, $16 24@16 50; October $15 00@16 00, closing at $16 00; the year $11 70@11 75; January $12 00@12 07½, closing at $12 07½.

LARD—In fair demand and steadier; cash 7.15@7.22½c; October 7.12½@7.20c, closing at 7.20c; November 7.17½@7.22½c, closing at 7.22½@7.25c; December 7.12½@7.22½c, closing at 7.20@7.22½c; January 7.17½@7.27½c, closing at 7.25@7.27½c.

BULKMEATS—Steady; shoulders 6.50c; short rib 9.70c; short clear 10¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 1½c.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 192,000 bushels; corn, 500,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 202,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; rye, 111,000 bushels; barley, 2,600 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat strong; October advanced ½c, November, December and January advanced ¾c.

CORN—Firm; November advanced 1¼c; the year ⅞c; May ⅝c.

OATS—Higher; October and November ½c; the year ⅜c; May ¼c.

PORK—Higher; October advanced 50c; the year and January advanced 75c.

LARD—Higher; October advanced 10; November advanced 7½c.

New York—OCTOBER 1.—Flour firm; receipts, 24,000 barrels; exports 26,000 barrels; common to good $2 85@3 60; good to choice $3 65@5 75. Wheat—Spot lots ½@¾c higher; options strong and 1@1¼c higher; receipts, 157,000 bushels; exports, 27,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 83¾c; ungraded red 83@92¾c; c. i. f 88¾@89¾c; No. 3 red 84¼c; No. 2 red steamer, 85½c; No. 2 red October, sales of 984,000 bushels at 88¾@89¾c, closing at 89¼c; November 3,256,000 bushels at 89¾@91¾c, closing at 91¾c; December, sales of 2,840,000 bushels at 91¾@93c, closing at 93c; January, sales of 888,000 bushels at 93¾@94¾c, closing at 94¾c; February, sales of 56,000 bushels at 96@96¼c, closing at 96¾c; March sales of 16,000 bushels at 98@98¼c, closing at 98¼c; April, sales of 24,000 bushels at 99¾@99¾c, closing at 99¾c; May, sales of 144,000 bushels at $1 00¼@$1 01¾, closing at $1 00¾. Corn—Spot lots 2@3¢ higher; later months ¾@1½c better, closing firm; receipts, 41,000 bushels; exports 33,000 bushels; ungraded 56@59c; No. 3, 56½@63¾c; No. 2, 60¾@62½c; ungraded white 58@60c; yellow 62c; No. 2 October 60¾@62¼c, closing at 62¼c; November 58@60¾c, closing at 60¾c; December 57¼@59¼c, closing at 59¼c; January 47¼@48¼c, closing at 48¼c; May 40¾@41½c, closing at 41½c. Oats ¼@½c higher; fairly active and closing firm; receipts, 87,000 bushels; exports, 104,800 bushels; western mixed, 29½@33c; white western, 34@45c. Hay barely steady. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee spot and fair; Rio steady; options a shade higher; sales of 12,250 bags; October 8.60c; December 8.45@8.50c; January and February 8.50c; April 8.50@8.60c. Sugar dull and nominal; refined weaker; yellow 4½@4¾c; mould A 6¾@6 7-16c; cutloaf and crushed 6¾c; powdered 6 5-16@6¼c; granulated 6¼@6 5-16c; cubes 6¾c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm. Petroleum firmer; United 73¼c. Eggs—Western fresh dull and easier at 21c. Pork firm and moderately active. Lard strong and higher; contract grade 7.75c; October 7.84@7.87c; November, 7.45@7.86c; December 7.38@7.47c; January 7.44@7.55c; February 7.57c. Butter dull and scarcely so firm. Cheese firm with a moderate demand.

Milwaukee—OCTOBER 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged and in fair demand. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee 77¾c; October 77¾c; November 79¾c; December 81¾c. Corn in demand and active; rejected 47@48c. Oats firmer; No. 2 27@28¾c; No. 2 white 30c. Rye scarce and firm, No. 1 nominally 54c; No. 1, 53¾c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 58¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 48c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $16 00, cash and October; November $16 00. Lard—Prime steam 7.17½c cash and October; 7.00c November. Sweet pickled hams firm at 11¾@12¾c. Live hogs lower at $4 40@5 25. Butter easier; choice creamery 26@28c; fair to good 23@25c; best dairy 19@21c. Cheese quiet; best new cream 11½@11¾c. Eggs steady at 18@18½c. Lake freights dull; wheat to Buffalo 1¾c. Receipts—Flour 7,100 barrels; wheat 35,000 bushels; barley 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 19,000 barrels; wheat 500 bushels; barley 27,000 bushels.

Baltimore—OCTOBER 1.—Flour steady and quiet. Howard street and western superfine $2 27@2 6 ; extra $2 75@3 50; family $3 75@4 75. Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 84¾@85c; October 84¾@85⅝c; November 87@87¼c; December 89¼@89½c; January 90⅝@91¾c. Corn—Western nominal; mixed steamer 57c. Oats easier and quiet; western white 34@35c; mixed 32@33c. Rye quiet at 52@55c. Provisions easy and quiet. Lard—Refined 9¼c. Butter firm; western packed 10@20c; creamery 22@28c. Eggs quiet and easy at 20@21c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¾@10⅝c. Sugar easy; A soft 6¼c. Copper—Refined quiet at 12¾@12½c.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 80c; receipts 7,500 bushels; shipments 9,500 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 56c; Oats quiet at 27¼@27¾c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull at 16¾c. Lard lower at 7.35c. Bulkmeats dull and unchanged. Bacon easier but not quotably lower. Whisky steady at $1 11. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Eggs heavy at 18¾@16c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Toledo—OCTOBER 1.—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red cash and October, 78c; November, 81; December, 82c; January, 84½c; No. 2 soft 86¾c; No. 3 do, 77@78½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 cash, 46¾c asked; October, 55c asked, November, 47c asked. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 26c; light mixed, 28c. Clover quiet and firm; prime $4 60@4 65. Receipts—Wheat, 151,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 33,000 bushels, corn, 1,000 bushels.

Kansas City—OCTOBER 1. — Wheat higher; cash 60¾c; November 61¾c; December 63¾c; No. 2 soft 66½c. Corn higher; cash 44c; October, fir t half 44¾c bid, 44½c asked; October 46c bid, 39¾c asked; November 25½c bid, 3 ¼c asked; May 18¾c bid. Oats—Cash 23½c bid, 24¾c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The arrivals of cattle during the past week have been fair and the market dull for all grades, selling as follows:

Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$6 00 to 6 25
Good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	4 75 to 5 2
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00 to 4 50
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2½ to 4c

Hogs—The market for hogs this week has been very slow, with receipts fair. We quote:

Philadelphias	$5 60 to 5 80
Best Yorkers	5 10 to 5 25
Grassers and common Yorkers	4 25 to 5 00
Roughs	3 25 to 4 50

Sheep—The run of sheep during the week has been fair, and market dull at the following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 pounds	$4 00 to 4 20
Good, 90 to 95 pounds	3 50 to 3 65
Fair, 80 to 85 pounds	3 00 to 3 25
Common	1 00 to 1 72
Lambs	3 25 to 4 50

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, September 29, 1884.

The market at these